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CONCESSION GIVEN SINCLAIR COMPANY; LOAN CONDITIONAL

Soviet Government Asks \$250,000,000 in Return for Oil Rights in Baku District

North Sakhalin Fields May Also Be Exploited—Russia inundated With Offers

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Jan. 9.—Maxim Litvinoff has announced the signing of a preliminary agreement between the Russian Government and the American firm, the Sinclair Oil Company. It is stated that the agreement provides that Harry F. Sinclair, host a loan approximately of \$250,000,000 for the Russian Government in America, while receiving a large concession for the exploiting of the Baku-Grozny oil fields in partnership with the Russian Government. Declaring he spoke, not as the assistant foreign commissar, but as the deputy chairman of the concessions committee, Mr. Litvinoff declared that the agreement was signed with a representative of the Sinclair Company, Mr. Mason last October.

Mr. Litvinoff declined to state the details of the loan, or the exact size of the concession, declaring that the situation had not advanced sufficiently to warrant such a statement.

"The concession and the loan may be called interdependent," he said. "The concession will become invalid unless the loan is floated. We have received no news of the progress of the loan." The Sinclair Company also possesses a Russian concession for the exploiting of the northern Sakhalin oil fields, now occupied by the Japanese. Mr. Litvinoff further declared that "the concession committee had received about 800 applications during the last 18 months. The committee examined each one strictly and ratified only about 50, Germany leads, with England, America, and France following in the order named. The French concessionaires are handicapped by lack of agreement between the French and Russian governments."

Asked whether the same cause handicaps the American businessmen, Mr. Litvinoff replied "undoubtedly, but the American's superior financial resources give him a compensating advantage." The trading concession to the German firm, Otto Wolf for exporting raw metal proved mutually advantageous, while the forest concession granted to German interests, represented by the former Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, is one of the largest. Later he has received many proposals for building grain warehouses and developing cotton plantations.

While maintaining the principle of keeping the key industries in the hands of the Government, the committee considers all concessions as applications with an open mind, with the view of benefiting Russian economic life. Only a few especially valuable objects, like platinum, are excluded from the concession field. Generally we prefer industrial to trading concessions, desiring the introduction of fresh capital into Russian industry. Our relations with the concessionaires so far have been most smooth, and minor differences are settled amicably."

Likely to Get Portfolios in Next Ministry



BRITISH LABORITES SELECTING PERSONNEL FOR THE NEW CABINET

Sidney Webb, William Adamson, and Patrick Hastings Among Those Mentioned for Important Posts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Except for such unheeded incidents as that where Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin smilingly complied with stenographer demands from the Labor benches to "shake hands" when they met as they were coming from either side of the House of Commons on their way to the House of Lords to hear the King's summons read, everything went off completely according to program in the ceremonial opening of Parliament yesterday.

Later in the day Mr. MacDonald met the executive of the National Labor Party to discuss what was officially described as "purely administrative" matters, but the names are now mentioned in informed circles of Sidney Webb, the well-known Labor economist, for Minister of Labor; William Adamson, formerly chairman of the Labor Party, for Secretary for Scotland; Patrick Hastings, Labor's third best speaker, for Attorney-General, as well as Mr. MacDonald himself for Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Philip Snowden, Labor's second best speaker, for Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The members of the extreme Socialist wing from Scotland still grumble among themselves at what they describe as the "mistake" of Labor's "taking office so early," but the work of nominating men for Government appointments goes on merrily at Labor's headquarters and as some 60 Government posts may have to be filled while the Labor Party is only 191 strong

nearly one in three of Mr. MacDonald's followers look forward to a reward. The Conservatives still mark time. With the arrival of the Earl of Derby from France this evening, however, the entire Government will be assembled here, which enables a full Cabinet meeting to take place tomorrow to settle the policy to be pursued. There is still talk of the possibility of a cave-in of the Liberals' right wing of members who are unhappy at the prospect of putting Labor in, but the Conservative plans continue upon the supposition that nothing will now happen to prevent a change in Government next week. The extent to which the Conservatives are to abandon protection and the measure of accent they are to place upon the words "empire preference" in the King's speech are matters yet warmly in debate.

DOUBLING CARRYING CAPACITY OF BOSTON SUBWAYS PROPOSED

Metropolitan Planning Board Submits Report on the General Transportation Facilities

The carrying capacity of the subways in Boston can be almost doubled by making changes in construction, particularly of platforms. Such is the opinion of the Metropolitan Planning Board, created by the last Legislature to investigate and make recommendations as to the general transportation service and facilities within the metropolitan district. The board's report is filed in the Legislature today.

On the question of rail-water transportation, the commission recommends further study. It expresses the belief that by the co-ordination in the operation of railroads and steamship terminals within a distance of about 20 miles from the center of the city, the railroad and steamship facilities of the port can be used in a more efficient manner.

In connection with transportation on the highways, the recommendation is made that a number of highways be either extended or widened to meet the growing congestion on them.

In part the report reads: "The carrying capacity of the various subways can be increased as follows: Cambridge Subway and Dorchester Tunnel, number of passengers per hour, from 24,000 to 73,800; Elevated, Washington Street Tunnel, from 31,563 to 48,096; East Boston Tunnel, from 18,997 to 43,000; Boylston Street Viaduct to Lechmere Square, from 28,175 to 39,840.

Studies for Station Made. Studies have been made by the Transit Department of Boston, providing for an underground station at Governor Square and an extension of the subway from that point westward. Preliminary studies have also been made for an extension of the Elevated service westward from Lechmere Square.

When these extensions have been made and certain changes made in platforms, beyond and Lechmere Square, or points beyond each may be found necessary. Since the increase in motor vehicle traffic through Governor Square, the schedule of the Elevated has been badly upset and regular service impeded. We suggest legislative action to relieve existing conditions in the Tremont-Boylston Street subway.

This division believes that as the injury to the city from the construction of Elevated railways on its highways is so great and the lasting damage to property so serious, the general principle should be laid down that further extension should be in subways or causeways over private property or over or parallel to existing steam railroad routes.

Wt realize the importance of the extension of the Cambridge-Dorchester Tunnel beyond Andrews Square, and we feel it will relieve the existing intolerable congestion at Andrews

FEDERATION SPURS WOMEN TO DEMAND AMERICA JOIN COURT

Board at Washington Meeting. Centers Activity on Peace—Clean Press Drive

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Entrance of the United States into the World Court was indorsed unanimously by the Board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs today in a resolution which urged the political parties to adopt planks to this effect, and asked every man and woman in the country to study the proposal. The 2,000,000 members of the federation especially were spurred to "make articulate to their members of Congress" their opinions on the Court.

The introduction of the resolution by Mrs. Percy V. Pendyack, past president of the federation, and the unanimous action by the board shows a solid building up of sentiment within the ranks of this woman's organization.

Following the adoption at the last convention of a resolution favoring the ideals embodied in the World Court, the federation appealed to its constituent members for expressions of opinion. According to the president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, 20 out of 22 state federations which have met since the convention have indorsed the World Court and the crystallizing of sentiment among local groups assures strong support for the present action by the board.

International Relations

International relations were the center of interest today. "No one thing is going to bring world peace," declared Mrs. Winter, who is chairman of its Committee on International Relations. "Peace is made up of many threads of common interests and common desires. Some of the threads which we clubwomen are weaving together are our foreign clubs."

The Women's Federation of Cuba and women's clubs in Peru, Ecuador, and Mexico were announced today as new members, and Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of Los Angeles, Calif., foreign correspondent for the federation, reported that two clubs in Hawaii and one in Mexico have asked for application blanks and that the Westmount Club of Quebec and the Women's Federation of Montreal have been admitted.

"One of our Hawaiian members owns its own club house and our affiliated club in Shanghai owns the land on which it intends to build," said Mrs. Burdette. "Few clubs have asked for our outline of study of international relations, a valuable step

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

They Differ on Philippines' Independence



W. Cameron Forbes
Former Governor-General of the Philippines



Manuel Roxas
Speaker of House of Representatives in the Philippines

HUNDRED MILLIONS IN NEW SHOALS PLAN

Southern Power Combine Submits Offer Leaving Property in Government Ownership

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—A new offer for the electric power to be generated at Muscle Shoals, promising a return of \$100,000,000 to the Government over a period of 50 years, was tendered today by the nine principal associated power companies of the southern states.

The offer does not include the nitrate plants, which would be left free for the manufacture of fertilizer by Henry Ford or anyone else who could come to terms with Congress; it specifically reserves a certain part of the power to be developed at the Wilson Dam next year, for the manufacture of fertilizers under such terms as the Government might prescribe.

Harry E. Hull (R.), Representative from Iowa, of the House Military Committee really developed the new proposal by his recent request to the Federal Power Commission to invite offers for the hydroelectric energy to be developed at Wilson Dam in 1925.

Ford Proposal Assailed. After the submission of the offer today, Mr. Hull, in a statement, declared the Ford offer "utterly inadequate" and of "doubtful possible benefit," by comparison. He said he would introduce an appropriate resolution in the House.

That part of the offer which provides for the manufacture of the fertilizer—a point which has been the storm center in all the negotiations and discussions for the disposal of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford, is as follows:

"Under the plan proposed, ample provision would be made for the supply of electric energy for the manufacture of fertilizer at Muscle Shoals, such energy to be supplied at actual cost to the licensee."

Although the offer itself does not disclose the fact, it is known that certain manufacturers now connected with the fertilizer business are prepared to disclose new processes which, it is said, when used in connection with hydroelectric power, promise revolutionary developments in the production of fertilizer and tremendous reductions in price.

Discussing the new proposition's advantages, Mr. Hull said:

This plan would enable the Gov-

MR. VENIZELOS MEETS GRAVE DIFFICULTIES IN PACIFICATION WORK

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 9.—In discharging his mission, Eleutherios Venizelos is meeting with grave obstacles. The Republicans are willing to accept the plebiscite, but they urge that the Assembly should proclaim as irrevocable the dethronement of the Glucksburgh dynasty. The Liberal-Republicans have signed a protocol indorsing this demand. The Opposition League attack the Royalists' demand for the King's return as a preliminary condition for conciliation, while on the other hand Constantists oppose Mr. Venizelos' intervention, demanding the immediate return of the King, the dissolution of the Assembly, the abolition of the laws restraining the freedom of the public and to proceed with new elections.

Confusion is reigning in the Liberal camp as to the selection of a party chief which is indispensable before the constitution of a new government is possible. The Liberal Party is apprehensive of losing its prestige by the withdrawal of its chief, Mr. Venizelos, and is still, treating him to resume the leadership which he refuses to do. He has stated that he will explain on Thursday at the Liberal convention, his reasons for declining the leadership. Theodore Zaimis advises his friends to assist Mr. Venizelos and urges his opponents not to create difficulties in the obvious perils which are awaiting Greece should Mr. Venizelos' efforts fail, and he suggests a plebiscite as the sole means capable of bringing calm to the country and reconciliation to the contending parties.

Considerable disquiet also exists among the anti-Venizelists against King George, who is charged with not having endeavored to save the Greek ministers who were executed last year, while, on the other hand, he energetically protested and threatened to abdicate should his uncle, Prince Andre, be executed.

T. A. CRERAR INVITED TO JOIN GOVERNMENT

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 9 (Special).—T. A. Crerar, formerly member of the Borden Government and subsequently leader of the Progressive group in the Canadian Parliament has been invited by W. L. Mackenzie King.

Mr. Crerar, who is charged with the task of restoring the financial organization, were that support withdrawn, the Filipinos, doubtless, would be obliged to submit to a new dictatorship; that imposed by the financial agencies from which they would be obliged to borrow money.

But the fact of this failure, according to Mr. Roxas, is no reason for continuing American control. "When you waged your war for independence were your finances in any better condition?"

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Prime Minister of Canada, to join his Cabinet as a Liberal with progressive tendencies. Mr. Crerar is now on his way east, where, it is understood, he will consult with the Premier. Mr. Crerar resigned the position as leader of the Progressives in the latter part of 1922 owing to pressure of business. It is suggested that if he enters the Liberal Cabinet he will become Minister of Immigration.

DEMOCRATS RULE N. Y. SENATE. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Democrats today controlled the state Senate by one vote, by virtue of the election yesterday of Martin J. Kennedy, Democrat, in a special election to fill the seat vacated recently by Salvatore Cottino, who was elected as Supreme Court Justice. Kennedy polled almost three times as many votes as his Republican opponent, Jacob Adler.

FILIPINOS' DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE STARTS ARGUMENT

W. Cameron Forbes and Manuel Roxas Provide Interesting Session at School of Politics

Former Says "Not Yet" as He Cites "Missing Planks" in Philippines' Ship of State

Contending points of view in relation to the Philippines were presented this morning at the second day of the School of Politics at Radcliffe College, the one by W. Cameron Forbes, formerly Governor-General of the islands, and the other by Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives. The meeting, which is being conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, was presided over by Mrs. True Worthy White, Civic Director of the American Citizenship Committee of the League. Prior to the discussion of the Philippine situation, J. Butler Wright, third assistant secretary of the United States Department of State, explained the "conduct of the United States' Foreign Relations."

Three planks in the Philippine ship of state—those of finance, economic development, and self-defense—were declared by Mr. Forbes to be either missing or too weak to permit successful self-government at present. These same planks, on the other hand, were strengthened by the arguments of Mr. Roxas, who brought figures, historical analogy, and "a faith in the conscience of mankind" to his defense of the demand of the Filipinos for independence.

"Not Yet," Mr. Forbes

Mr. Forbes, who was Governor-General of the islands from 1909 to 1913, declared himself to be in complete sympathy with the aspirations of the inhabitants of the Philippines for complete self-government. "But so far as the demand for immediate independence is concerned," he said, "I am bound to take issue with it. The Government of the Philippines has been set up under the Administration of the United States. Before this new ship of state is launched it is our obligation to see to it that all the planks are in place, and have proper strength to keep that ship afloat."

Mr. Roxas, who followed Mr. Forbes, asserted, however, that it was unfair to take the standards of the United States in judging the present situation in the Philippines. "It is wrong to judge us by your own strength in this country," he said. "It would be much more fair to compare our situation with that which existed in the colonies when you struck your first blows for freedom in 1776. Did the fact that you, then, were not as strong or as well organized as the strongest nations of the world prevent you from making the attempt of self-government?"

Cites Bank Case

Mr. Forbes held, however, that actual facts demonstrated that, given full independence, the Philippines would, in all likelihood, fall into bankruptcy. "When Gen. Leonard Wood and I went out to the islands to make a report on conditions there," he said, "we found that the treasury was practically empty. The Government had embarked on a disastrous experiment with a national bank. It had compelled cities and organizations to deposit their funds in that bank, and then those funds, some of them, were squandered."

"The forbearance of the bank's creditors alone prevented it from closing its doors in complete bankruptcy. General Wood has been able to borrow money to replace that which was squandered; the manager of this bank is in jail for his misdoings and the credit of the United States, back of the islands, is restoring the financial organization. Were that support withdrawn, the Filipinos, doubtless, would be obliged to submit to a new dictatorship; that imposed by the financial agencies from which they would be obliged to borrow money."

But the fact of this failure, according to Mr. Roxas, is no reason for continuing American control. "When you waged your war for independence were your finances in any better condition?"

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World News in Brief

New York.—Declaring that the United States had determined no longer to be a dumping ground for undesirable aliens, William N. Valle (R.), Representative from Colorado, member of the House Committee on Immigration, told the Women's National Republican Club that restriction of immigration was favored by every member of the committee.

Washington.—A Federal Trade Commission decision finds the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, said to be the largest organized grain exchange in the United States, guilty of unfair competition against a farmers' co-operative grain marketing organization, and orders it to desist.

Bonn.—An Ibero-American institute of exploration has been established at the university here by Professor Quelle. Professor Sapper has also established a South American institute at Würzburg. These two institutes will deal especially with the geography and political economy of South America.

Luxor, Egypt.—Prof. James H. Breasted, noted Egyptologist, of the University of Chicago, arrives here Jan. 15 in anticipation of the opening of the Tut-ankh-Amen sarcophagus. Professor Breasted last year assisted the late Earl of Carnarvon in deciphering the hieroglyphics found in the tomb.

Washington.—The President has called the business heads of the Government to meet Jan. 21 in another session for discussion of affairs of the Government, at which he and Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the Bureau of the Budget, will speak.

New York.—Total enrollment in New York City for this year's primaries is 1,023,904, official election figures show. Of this number 658,836 are Democrats, 344,377 Republicans, and 19,691 Socialists. Thirty-two per cent of the voters are women.

Warsaw.—A number of arrests made yesterday revealed an attempt by Communists to release by force on Sunday night two former Polish officers, Wlodekiewicz and Baginski, who have been condemned to capital punishment as Soviet spies for their alleged complicity in the organization that has been charged with responsibility with the recent bombing at Cracow.

New York.—In all the addresses he has made in 25 years, not once has he made in a newspaper, Rabbi Samuel Schulman, of Temple Beth El, asserted at a dinner in his honor given by the rabbis of the city. Reporters and editors, he added, always have treated him with the utmost courtesy and respect.

Philadelphia.—The debate between Yale and the University of Pennsylvania here on Jan. 13 will be broadcast throughout the country. Arrangements are being made to have alumni of the two universities at distant points and Yale students at New Haven listen in.

San Antonio, Tex.—The national balloon race, at which the three American entrants for the international balloon race to be held later in the year at Brussels, will be chosen, will be held here the week of April 21 in connection with the annual Fiesta de San Jacinto.

Denver, Colo.—Pleading for a reunion of the Democratic Party behind the creed of Thomas Jefferson—one which will allow local self-government yet retain broad general principles for the entire country without attempting to regulate business and personalities—Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President, calls upon Democrats to get together and "make the fight of faith against the old fight against this crowd of uplifters and downpushers."

Rome.—A marvelous record was established by the Italian Aviation Corps in the recent battles in Tripoli against the tribesmen, when the various craft of the corps covered in excess of 250,000 miles and were in the air 2630 hours.

Rome.—The strengthening of Italy's aerial forces is proceeding actively, in part through a voluntary contribution scheme. This plan calls for the contribution by each of the 72 provinces of an airplane bearing the name of the Province, while the directive committee of the Fascist Party will supply one bearing Benito Mussolini's name. Since some of the richer provinces have already expressed their intention to supply more than one airplane it is expected that within a few months the project will provide more than 100 new aircraft.

Colored Shoes and Tariff Law Keep Leather Men in Quandary

Shoe Manufacturers' Demands for Tints and More Tints for Women's Footwear Stir Tanners

PEABODY, Mass., Jan. 9 (Special).—Tanners and leather manufacturers of this city are not only contending with the difficulties encountered through the operation of the tariff law, but also with the demands of prevailing fashions in the shoe industry, which call for many and varied colors of leather and a consequent increase in the processes through which leather must pass.

The tanners' council has been busy in Washington in an effort to show Congress that the present tariff law gives them no protection, it being claimed that imported leather is being sold in the American market at less than the average lowest cost possible in this country.

French glazed lambkins, tanners say, are on the market for 7 and 8 cents a foot while 14 cents is the lowest price for which they can be made by American manufacturers. Leather workers in France receive \$1.50 per day with a 60 to 70-hour week in contrast to the 48-hour week in this section and high wage.

The present fashions call for varied colors of leather and the colored footwear for next summer promises to exceed in variety that of last summer. There was a time when the changing of the seasons from winter to spring brought a change from black to russet calf but in these days colors are good selling products the entire year. The advance sample cards show some

surprising hues and leather manufacturers are being subjected to some problems in bringing them out.

In preparing these varied colors for the instant manufacturer, the tanner is sometimes confronted with a difficult proposition in combating the natural qualities of leather, for not every skin will take the color it is desired for it to take. Skins vary so in texture that one skin will not take a color that another skin will. Because of these difficulties, leather men here are not enthusiastic champions of the prevailing fashions in footwear.

If a shoe manufacturer orders 100 dozen skins of six colors, the tanner is obliged to break up the order into six lots, and put each lot through a coloring process instead of putting through the entire 100 dozen in one lot. This causes a heavier manufacturing expense and increases the price of leather. Tanners believe in holding colors to a few shades, but they have no say in the matter under present conditions.

One Peabody tanner has 100 different specialties for the Easter and spring trade in calf skin leather. They are all for women's shoes. Besides the colors there are grains, lizard, alligator, snake and various other chine-embossed, and hand-brocaded grains. Mah Jong figures are being tried, and the embossers are hunting new ideas for the public demand.



T. A. Crerar
Former leader of the Canadian Progressive Party, has been invited by W. L. Mackenzie King to accept a portfolio in his Government.

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FILIPINOS' DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE STARTS ARGUMENT

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dition than ours? Was even the business of this country in the hands of the people who went out to fight? We will agree with Mr. Forbes that there has been mismanagement in this bank. But it is interesting to know that the bank's manager was tried in the Philippine court, and sentenced by a Filipino judge and no mercy was shown him. It must also be born in mind that financial conditions around the world, at the time this bank fell into difficulties, were abnormal. Many banks in many nations were failing. The failure of this bank, therefore, can hardly be held to be adequate grounds for withholding freedom from us."

Second Missing Plank

The second weak or missing plank from the Filipino ship of state to which Mr. Forbes referred was that of the economic position of the islands, which, he asserted, needs strengthening before independence can be given. "The Philippine Islands," he said, "are rich in their potentialities, but those potentialities await development. American administration has increased the earning power of the Filipinos, but, at the present time, the business of the islands, excepting agriculture, is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners."

"Ninety per cent of their retail trade, for instance, is in the hands of Chinese. The Filipinos need to develop, from the bottom up, a class of men who have made their way in business and who, as a result, are fitted to accept positions of responsibility in the management of governmental affairs. But there is no such class of men at present."

Turning to a discussion of the weakness of the Filipinos in the matter of self-defense, Mr. Forbes said: "They are lacking, not only in the means to finance an army or a navy, but also in the trained leadership to provide the nucleus for such organizations. We have opened West Point to Filipino cadets. One Filipino has graduated from Annapolis and two more are studying there now. There is an excellent Filipino constabulary service, but, in spite of all this, there is not, as yet, a large enough body of trained men to prepare the Nation for self-defense."

Defends Defense Units

On the point of self-defense, Mr. Forbes, in answering Mr. Roxas, was particularly outspoken. He pointed to the success of small nations in the past to maintain themselves, pointing with a history of American struggles for independence, and concluding with a survey of the small states created by the war. "If nations had to wait for freedom, until they were strong enough to defend themselves, how many nations," he asked, "would be free at this moment?" Furthermore, "were the Filipinos are capable of looking out for ourselves."

"It took the United States three years and 100,000 men to put down our rebellion against your invasion of the land. Then we submitted only because we were convinced that you intended to train us in self-government. And, if we should not have strength sufficient I believe enough in the conscience of mankind to believe that an warranted aggression against us would not go by without protest from the other nations of the world."

Mr. Forbes agreed with Mr. Roxas that the Filipinos, given an opportunity, are capable of self-government. He cited three departments of the Government which, he said, were wisely administered by the Filipino people, themselves: those of Public Works, Constabulary and Education. And Mr. Roxas, arguing for the system of education as the Filipinos are supporting it said: "Every part of my schooling has come exclusively from the schools of my own land. I have never gone to school a day outside its borders. At the present time there are 1,200,000 Filipino children in the schools of the islands."

It was made plain by Mr. Forbes that, although the military occupation of the islands has been expensive for the United States, the trade developments have offset the expenditures. Although there was scarcely no trade between the islands and the United States under Spanish rule, the trade for the last fiscal year amounted to \$1,250,000,000. And Mr. Forbes, while declaring that trade was an inadequate reason for the continued denial to his people of their claims for independence, "under a free government, trade, I believe, would increase, for the citizens of my country would realize then, as they do not realize now, the great debt which they owe to the American people."

In conclusion Mr. Forbes unequivocally endorsed the Wood régime, saying that he had absolute confidence in the Wood administration, and that he felt sure General Wood had the best interests of the Filipinos at heart. A general reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service of the United States is required by present conditions, according to Mr. Wright. He pointed out the difficulties of entrance into either the diplomatic or consular service of the Government, unless the individual is provided with an independent income of considerable size. A bill now before Congress proposing such reorganization was commended by Mr. Wright in the course of his address.

Mexico Exploited

The United States and its relations with Mexico were discussed at the session this afternoon by John F. Moors, fellow of Harvard University, financier, former chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and charity administrator. Mr. Moors traced the history of association of these two nations, beginning with the Mexican War in 1847 when, according to the speaker, "the United States lost Mexico's confidence and good will." He continued: "Business men from both this country and Great Britain have exploited the wealth of Mexico. Like the citizens of all great nations, taking big chances in weak and wild countries, they have expected their governments to protect them with armies and fleets."

Speakers at School of Politics



Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen
Offers His Peace Plan at School of Politics

The issues have been prejudged in favor of the citizens from the big nations. It has been exhilarating to feel that one's country's flag follows one wherever one goes. But Asia, Africa, and South and Central America bear eloquent testimony to the injustice and cruelty involved.

In 1910 the long tyranny of Diaz in Mexico ended. Since then revolution has followed revolution. Madero, Huerta, Carranza, Villa, Zapata, Obregon, and now de la Huerta, have been some of the leaders. The prospect of any genuine and orderly election in Mexico now seems very remote. Other Latin-American countries have become more and more stable. Mexico seems to have hanging over it a peculiar curse.

What the Presidents Did

President Taft withstood the pressure for intervention in Mexico. President Wilson followed with a similar policy, making it famous by the phrase "watchful waiting." In 1916 Villa perpetrated outrages in this country and an expedition, under Pershing, having been sent into Mexico in the futile hope of capturing Villa, a clash took place at Carrizal, which was everywhere described in this country as an ambush and massacre.

A presidential election was impending in this country. It was assumed here that honor and interest alike demanded invasion and retribution. At the Harvard Commencement of 1916, all the speeches but one were turned to this key. Mr. Hughes emerged from the Supreme Court, and in the Wilson Administration had nowhere else failed so signally as in its Mexican policy. President Wilson stood firm against all this criticism and declared that the use of force in such matter was the long way and the wrong way to accomplish good results. Within a year he led this Nation into the World War, its nation against the needless war with Mexico. Transcending that, the world had seen a great nation which had not prejudged a case against a weak nation. It had seen a new idea of international justice introduced into a world sadly needing it.

Tribute to Obregon

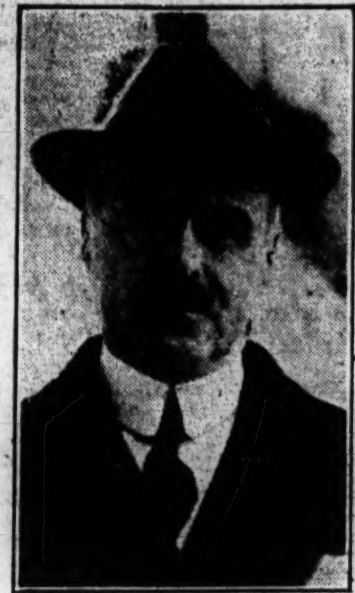
Propaganda inimical to Mexico has been spread throughout this country by oil associations. The Harding Administration delayed year after year in recognizing the Government of Obregon, demanding the oil men's consent to the Government of Mexico. Now just as recognition of Mexico by us and payment of Mexico to us of her debts have at last been brought to the very brink of consummation, a new revolution has broken out.

For myself, I am ready to hazard this opinion: Obregon represents the masses of the American people, struggling for many years against a small but powerful group of pure Spaniards, supported by rich foreign interests. He represents their desire for education, for relief from practical bondage. There will in my judgment never be peace in Mexico till these objects are attained.

Debt Cancellation View

Cancellation of the allied debt to the United States on condition that European nations reduce their armaments constitutes an international transaction capable of placing Europe on a new basis of understanding, according to Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, formerly commander of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine and American representative on the Inter-Allied High Commission at Coblenz. General Allen, who addressed the school of politics last evening, declared that the time had come when the United States must forget itself and rise to the position of international leadership which it could occupy. "We must rise to the situation," he said, "and not think solely in terms of ourselves. We are in a unique position in the world today and we cannot afford to do otherwise than have our share in world settlement. We know that the old methods have failed, so why cannot we now use our prestige for peace?"

Turning to a consideration of the way in which the United States might help in the present situation, General Allen said, "What can the United States do now? Had we been winning the peace as we did in winning the war, the present situation in Europe would never have arisen. I believe that with the participation by this country in a permanent conference to discuss matters affecting



J. Butler Wright
Department of State Official

the world, we could do much in the coming years."

Speaking of the debts, General Allen declared that many nations of Europe were not considering steps for their immediate payment. And he added, "Perhaps it might be good to renounce those debts and help put those nations on their feet. Or perhaps it would be worth while if Europe, in return, would make a disarmament treaty."

HOUSE PAINTERS DISCUSS SCHOOLS

Craft Education Held Vital to Industry

Trade schools and craft education were among subjects discussed at the afternoon session of the thirty-third annual convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators at Horticultural Hall today. Henry B. Kelly, chairman of the trade schools committee, discussed the future of craftsmanship in the painters' trade, and the problem of obtaining apprentices was explained by John F. Walsh, state commissioner of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges.

John C. Brodhead, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Public Schools in charge of industrial education, outlined the work being done by his department to encourage proficiency in workmanship and draw more young men to the painting and decorative craft.

At the morning session Ivory H. Morse of Hyde Park told the members of his "paint spraying" process, and the possibilities of developing this method of painting into an industry. The principal business today was report of the committee on revision of the constitution. William E. Wall, chairman of this committee, has been working on changes for several years, and proposals were made to the convention that will tend to improve the constitution.

Election of officers will be held tomorrow, new business will be taken up, and committee reports will be called for.

DOUBLING CARRYING CAPACITY OF BOSTON SUBWAYS PROPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

and most cheaply, and it seems to this division that the problem of the Port of Boston is largely a problem of prompt interchange between the railroads and steamships, together with the best facilities for moving freight by truck and from the wharves and freight terminals of the city.

In the opinion of this division, the railroad and steamship facilities of the Port of Boston can be put to greater use and used in a more efficient manner if there is a better coordination in the operation of railroad and steamship terminals in a distance of not more than 20 miles from the heart of the city.

"An appropriation for the study of the railroad and steamship terminal question could be advantageously used. If the appropriation is made, our studies will be directed to an investigation of the sources of freight within the metropolitan district and the movement of freight to the district and in connection with such studies we shall consider the best location for new wharves and new terminals when and as the same may be required."

"In our opinion, a most important addition to the Metropolitan Parkways is the extension of the Cambridge Esplanade from the Cambridge Street Bridge to the dam. This extension is a necessary element in the plan which we shall present for the so-called Northern Gateway, and it will practically complete the ownership by the State of those lands along the lower banks of the Charles River which are not owned either by the city of Boston or Cambridge."

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LOWER PRICES ARE FORECAST

Necessities Board in Report Says It Believes Trend Is Still Downward

That prices in general "will gradually seek lower levels consistent with the economic recovery of this country and the world from the effects of the war," is the belief of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, expressed in its annual report, which was submitted to the Legislature today. Eugene C. Hullman is the chairman of the commission.

The report of the commission says that "the cost of living" in Massachusetts, is now about 61 per cent higher than it was in 1913, or the pre-war level. The peak of the "cost of living" report finds, was reached in July, 1920 when an increase of about 103 per cent over the 1913 retail price level was recorded.

"With the exception of rents and domestic anthracite," the report says, "most of the commodities comprising the family budget have come down materially from the peak of 1920. Rents and domestic anthracite have continued on a steady upward trend."

Gradually Scale Downward

Saying that it believes that prices will gradually scale downward from present levels, the report continues:

There may be slight halts and even temporary increases of prices at various intervals, but, in the opinion of the commission, the general trend will be downward.

The commission desires to emphasize the fact that, however, lower prices do not necessarily indicate bad business conditions any more than high prices mean prosperity. In fact, over a long period quite the reverse is true. Some of the most prosperous years in the history of our country have been in periods of declining commodity prices.

During the past year there have been numerous increases in industrial and commercial organizations in Massachusetts. These were increases should result in further raising the general standard of living, as in many lines the rate of wages on a percentage basis is above the increase in the cost of living. On the other hand, in some instances, where wage increases were granted in the past year, part time employment had occurred.

Analysing conditions today, the commission says:

While the general cause of increase in prices was the war, it must be borne in mind that the fundamental reasons for higher prices are based on the economic laws. Production and prices of merchandise are inevitably dependent upon each other where money does not act as a price. Production is above the preservation of life margin.

At this time the commission desires to call attention to the trend of prices in the United States following the Civil War. The peak of prices was reached in the early part of 1865. In 1869, five years after the close of that war, prices were about 50 per cent above the level of 1865; while in 1878, 14 years after the close of the war, prices had returned to their pre-war basis.

Then the commission discusses the effect of European conditions on the prices in this country.

Dependent for Food Supplies

That Massachusetts is mainly dependent on food supplies that come hundreds of miles and even thousands of miles is true, the commission states. The average haul for its milk is 240 miles, while cereals and meats come on an average over 1000 miles, mostly by rail.

"Transportation is vitally connected with almost everything we eat, wear and use in Massachusetts," says the report. "The control of our transportation system is the control of our industrial and commercial life. An early rehabilitation of our transportation systems by New England interests will tend to equalize our cost of living with other sections of the country."

The report states that the report by

the special joint legislative committee which investigated the coal supply conditions in Massachusetts was so complete that it is unnecessary for the present report to discuss this matter at this time.

The principal efforts of the commission have been applied to securing practical measures of relief without legislation. For that reason the legislative recommendations filed this year have been very few.

As the commission, and also the legislation of special nature, such as that pertaining to housing conditions, go out of existence May 1, 1924, unless appropriate action is taken by the Legislature, the commission has filed the following recommendations:

Extension of emergency law requiring a minimum notice of 30 days to be given tenants at will.

Continuance of emergency law, giving courts the discretionary right to grant tenants an extension of time in which to vacate property for not exceeding six months.

Continuance of law making it a misdemeanor for a landlord to wilfully refuse or neglect to provide the tenant with heat, or other conveniences for which he pays.

Tenants be advised as to rights and assisted by some state agency in the housing emergency affecting a reasonable readjustment of their homes.

Continuance of cost of living index figures for Massachusetts.

That educational work be carried on in regard to domestic fuels.

An early rehabilitation of our transportation system by New England interests would be of benefit in equalizing our cost of living.

It is generally believed in State House circles that the members of the Great and General Court will look with favoring eyes on this program.

There are already three bills before the Legislature providing for the continuance of the life of the commission. These have the backing of the United Improvement Association and the Special Legislative Coal Investigating Committee. It is a safety prediction that the Legislature will continue the life of this commission.

Hortense Simply Wouldn't Stay Put

Abandoned on Ledge She Makes for the Open Sea

When Hortense was abandoned on a ledge near Graves Light at an early hour this morning, she didn't sit down and weep. Neither did she wait for somebody to come along and rescue her. Hortense simply edged around a big rock and waited until she saw the open harbor all by herself. That is what Hortense did and it took a smart little tug to overtake her and bring her back into port, for Hortense was in a fair way of reaching Europe if somebody didn't head her off.

Hortense, by the way, is a fishing schooner and was bound bound from the fishing grounds when she ran aground on the ledge. Captain Nunan was calculating to reach the Fish Pier in time to market his catch at the early strike this morning. When it struck the ledge and keeled sharply to leeward the 17 men aboard hastily took to the dories. Fourteen of them rowed to Graves Light.

The tugs Juno and Neptune were ordered out by telephone to release the vessel, and had nearly reached the scene when the Hortense worked loose and started on her unguided voyage. After a short chase she was overtaken by the Juno, her sails lowered and towed to port.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY ATTORNEY RESIGNS

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 9.—Herschel Shaw, Aroostook County attorney, today personally tendered his resignation to Governor Baxter. Mr. Shaw recently announced that he would push to the limit the cases of several persons arrested on state charges after they had been promised immunity by the federal authorities in connection with their testimony in the trial of Sheriff Grant of Aroostook County.

Grant and Willard S. Lewin, a Houlton attorney were convicted of conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws and were sentenced to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary. Mr. Shaw is a son of Attorney-General Ransford W. Shaw of Maine.

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ESSAY WINNERS NAMED BY LEGION

Marion E. Goodale and Kathleen F. Whalen Take State Prizes

Marion E. Goodale of Salem and Kathleen F. Whalen of Boston are announced winners of first and second prizes, respectively, in the Massachusetts competition in the American Legion national essay contest. In the letter from Garland W. Powell, national director, to Leo A. Spillane, adjutant of Massachusetts department, which follows:

I am sending you under separate cover one silver and one bronze medal representing first and second prize for your State in the American Legion national essay contest. According to the list we have here in our office, Marion E. Goodale, 46 Linden Street, Salem, Mass., won first prize, and Kathleen Frances Whalen, 43 Batavia Street, Suite 3, Boston, Mass., second prize. The third prize will be a certificate of merit, and will be sent directly to the winner. Will you please have these medals presented to the winners? I might suggest that they be presented by the commander of the post where the prize winners reside, if such arrangements can be made.

The first prize winner is competing for the National prizes. Announcement will be made sometime in January, we hope.

Will you please advise this office upon receipt of these medals.

CHAUFFEURS STRIKE IN LEBANON

BEIRUT, Syria, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The Révil states that the strike of chauffeurs has now extended all over the Lebanon. The chauffeurs of Tripoli have put their automobiles in garage, and refuse to work until the tax imposed on them has been reduced. This tax amounts to 2 Syris for a Ford and 2 Syris for a large machine. A delegation of chauffeurs demanded to see Mr. Siladon, Director of Police, whom they explained their grievances. Mr. Siladon has promised to transmit their complaints to the Governor-General.

BOSTON JACKSON OBSERVANCE

Democrats of Massachusetts at the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, 75 State Street, last night celebrated Jackson Day. Several local Democrats were speakers at the meeting, and Charles H. McGuire of Lynn, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, delivered an address dealing with the life and work of Andrew Jackson, the founder of the Democratic Party.

CONVENTION CANDIDATE

Harry I. Thayer, president of Thayer, Foss & Co., Boston tanners, former president of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, and also of the Tanners Council of America, is a candidate from Wakefield, Mass., in the Eighth Congressional District, for delegate to the Republican Convention. He is chairman of the Board of Export Trade Managers of Boston.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS TO MEET

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 9 (Special)—Arrangements are being made for the organization in this city of a women's Republican club, and a meeting has been called for that purpose to be held on the afternoon of Jan. 14 at the boys' clubhouse. The object of the club is to interest and educate the women in Republican policies and have them understand for what the party stands.

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COURT PLAN URGED
BY STATE LEADERSMemorial Asking Legislature to
Accede to Harding-Coolidge
Policy Is Planned

Men and women of Massachusetts in many walks of life who are believers in the desirability of the entry by the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice are urging John Calder Gordon of Somerville, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government, to introduce in the Legislature a resolution asking the United States Senate to accede to the suggestions of President Harding, and later President Coolidge, in regard to the World Court.

Mr. Gordon, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said today that he was seriously considering the framing of such a memorial for presentation to the Legislature. At the same time he said that he was considering asking the Legislature to endorse the plan for conscription of wealth as well as men in the event of war as proposed recently by The Christian Science Monitor.

Last March Mr. Calder presented a petition to the Legislature asking it to memorialize the Congress to take steps necessary to admit the United States into a world association of nations. It was considered by the joint legislative committee on constitutional law, and public hearings were held at which many men and women prominent in educational, civic, and social work were present as advocates for the passage of the Gordon petition.

Among the men who were at the hearings to speak for entry by the United States into a world association of nations were Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; Dr. Morton Prince of Boston; the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham; Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard; Edmund Whitman; the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Congregational Church, and the Rev. Dr. E. Talmadge Root of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches.

Several of these men have promised Mr. Gordon that if he frames and presents such a bill to the Legislature that when public hearings are held they will be there to urge its passage.

LECTURE ON BIRDS
IS FIRST IN SERIES

Explains Growing Popular Interest in "Friends of the Air"

Hand in hand with the advance of education goes the recognition of the variety of things we do not know, and birds are one of them, says Laurence B. Fletcher, secretary of the New England Bird Banding Association.

More and more people throughout New England are waking up to the possibilities of this knowledge, and are expressing a desire to know something about ornithology, Mr. Fletcher declares. There has been a growing demand for a first course in this subject, in which few universities offer instruction.

In meeting this demand the New England Bird Banding Association has secured the services of Dr. Glover M. Allen, president of the Nuttall Club, secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History, and a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, who last night, delivered the opening lecture in a course on "The Elements of Ornithology." Nine other lectures will follow on successive Tuesday evenings—all to be given in the lecture room of the Boston Society of Natural History at Boylston and Berkeley streets at 7:45 o'clock.

In the first lecture he touched on the practical and artistic contributions to the happiness and well-being of mankind made by the "friends of the air" and traced briefly the history of early museums and the valuable researches of early American ornithologists.

The lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides and study material. In addition they will be sent out to subscribers as a correspondence course. They will treat the subject systematically and while neither too technical nor too elementary, they will not be of the "popular" order. Those attending are expected to take full notes, and to take an examination at the completion of the course as are all those taking the correspondence course. A set of these lectures, it is said, will constitute a valuable textbook on the subject.

At the close of Dr. Allen's course, an eleventh lecture will be given by Alfred O. Gross, professor at Bowdoin College, for the purpose of indicating to bird banders and bird lovers how they can best assist the work in their respective fields.

PROVIDENCE BIDS
FOR FORD FACTORY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9 (Special)—Providence will make a bid for the proposed eastern Ford factory. Mayor Joseph H. Salner has telegraphed to Mr. Ford in New York a description of facilities here and his assurance that anything possible in this section to provide suitable accommodations for a Ford plant would be willingly done.

MORE DRY ACTIVITY
DEMANDED BY MAYOR

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 9 (Special)—Mayor John J. Donovan, in his inaugural address, came out emphatically for the rigid enforcement of the prohibition liquor law, stating that he

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was satisfied that the city was not getting the results which might be procured. He said:

It is costing our taxpayers about \$28,000 a year to maintain the liquor and vice squad, which is far in excess of any other New England city, and our citizens are reasonably entitled to more satisfactory results. I recognize that the liquor laws will always be more or less violated, but I do protest against apparent evidence of laxity in enforcement. I want to see a liquor squad that will get out and do its work vigorously and impartially. Lying about the station house is not the best place to enforce the law.

AMOSKEAG TAX
HEARING OPENSRemission of \$455,158 Sought
by Corporation

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 9 (Special)—Hearing of evidence began today at Manchester City Hall on the suit of the Amoskeag mills to recover \$455,158 in taxes which the textile corporation claims it paid in excess of its proper tax.

The suit is in effect a test case to determine under the Constitution of New Hampshire whether goods in process of manufacture are taxable under the classification of "stock in trade" and also to determine the constitutional question whether the Amoskeag mills have been overtaxed in comparison with other taxable property in the city.

The evidence of the corporation was presented first, and it is expected that the hearing will last several months, the City Hall having been engaged for the purpose until June. The referees appointed by the court to hear the evidence are Judge Christopher Wells of the probate court of Strafford County; Philip H. Faulkner of Keene, a member of the Governor's Council, and Stanton Owens of Lacombe, an attorney.

Prior to the entry of the suit, the Amoskeag, which is a Massachusetts association or corporation, asked the Board of Assessors for an abatement of taxes, but the assessors refused to grant it. The present hearing was scheduled for Nov. 20, but was delayed until today. The hearing and its outcome will have an effect on several other possible suits in other parts of the State.

RECLAMATION HEAD'S
DISMISSAL DECRIED

Termining the action of Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, in removing Arthur P. Davis as Director of the Reclamation Service, as detrimental to the best interests of the Government, and favoring of partisan politics, the Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston have adopted a resolution, commending Mr. Davis and objecting to his dismissal, and have forwarded copies to President Coolidge, Mr. Work, the Civil Service Commission, and to other officials in Washington. Nine engineers' societies, totaling more than 3000 members, are represented in the affiliated technical organization.

The resolution points out that although Mr. Work abolished the office of Director of the Reclamation Service, thus dismissing Mr. Davis, he immediately re-created the position under another name.

LIGHT COMPANIES MAY MERGE

WESTERLY, R. I., Jan. 9 (Special)—A merger of the three power and lighting companies which furnish power to communities in Washington County is proposed. A plan of merger has been outlined to the Board of Trade here by Edwin A. Barrows, president of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company. The total number of customers of the three companies is about 10,000 and, under Mr. Barrows' plan, it is said a saving of \$17,000 to consumers would be effected.

NEAR EAST RELIEF BENEFIT

A field day to be held on Sunday, March 30, for the benefit of Near East relief, was decided upon yesterday after a conference of 20 clergymen who met at the Harvard Club to discuss ways and means to help the people of that part of the world. In connection with this plan, the executive committee of the board of directors of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, in session at the Commonwealth Hotel, voted to endorse Near East Sunday observances in the churches.

OSGOOD COMPANY EXPANDS

More than 150,000 square feet of floor space for the display and storage of furniture will be had by the C. E. Osgood Company, upon completion of the proposed seven or eight story building to be erected on the lot which they have purchased behind their present location, says Mr. C. E. Osgood, who founded the concern in 1875. The company has also bought the five story brick building it leases on Washington St. The entire cost will exceed \$800,000.

CIVIL SERVICE REVIEW

"Early Reminiscences of a Civil Service Reformer" by Richard H. Dana, and a review of the year with special reference to "Presidential Postmasters and Prohibition Enforcement Agents," by Marian C. Nichols, secretary, are the principal topics on the program of the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association to be held at the Twentieth Century Club next Thursday afternoon.

CORNELL DEFEATS SYRACUSE

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 9—Cornell University opened the home basketball season last night by defeating Syracuse by a score of 19 to 18. It was a hard-fought, slow and rugged game, and the home team was well in doubt until almost the final whistle. Both teams scored six goals from the floor, but the Ithaca were more successful at foul shooting, and this turned out to be the winning factor.

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Ballot to Be Used by Voters on the Bok Prize Peace Plan

THE PLAN IN BRIEF

Proposes
I. That the United States shall immediately enter the Permanent Court of International Justice, under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

II. That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States shall offer to extend its present co-operation with the League and participate in the work of the League as a body of mutual counsel under conditions which

1. Substitute moral force and public opinion for the military and economic force originally implied in Articles X and XVI.

2. Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.

3. Assume no obligations under the Treaty of Versailles except by Act of Congress.

4. Propose that membership in the League should be open to all nations.

5. Provide for the continuing development of international law.

From The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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BOK, BORAH, AND DRAFT PLANS
TO BE STUDIED BY CALIFORNIANSCommonwealth Club and San Francisco Center to Weigh
Prize Peace Proposal and Vote—Instant Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Bok peace plan has won instant recognition in California as a possible basis for a more secure international peace. The San Francisco Center of the National League of Women Voters and the Commonwealth Club of California are representative of the type of organizations studying the plan. In addition, the San Francisco Center will study the Borah plan to outlaw war and the property conscription plan proposed recently by The Christian Science Monitor.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Slocum has been named chairman of a study group of vice-presidents. A specific point of the Bok plan will be assigned each member. Mrs. Parker S. Maddux, president of the Center, has named the following subjects: "Article X of the League of Nations Covenant," "Article XVI of the League," "What Is the World Court?" "What Is the League of Nations?" Each member of the group has been selected not only for a wide knowledge of international affairs, but also for very definite points of view on the subject of the League, the World Court and international law.

The Center begins its work Jan. 11 and will vote Feb. 10 in the national referendum being taken on the Bok peace plan. The vice-chairmen of the study group to lead the discussions are: Mrs. William Kent, California, chairman of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. Robert Clancy, local chairman Women's League of International Peace and Freedom; Miss Alicia Mosgrove, chairman San Francisco Camp Fire Girls; Mrs. Earnest Wallace, vice-president of the San Francisco Center; Mrs. William Beckman and Mrs. S. L. Hanscom, students of international questions.

The Commonwealth Club will vote on the plan through its section on international relations headed by Prof. Orrin K. McMurray of the University of California and Thomas D. Boardman of San Francisco. The section will meet Jan. 11 to study the question. A report will be made to the entire club, and its 1100 members will vote on the peace plan. In 1920 the club voted two to one in favor of America's participation in a league of nations, according to Mr. Boardman.

Prof. Hudson Says Bok Plan
Will Focus Study on League

Manley O. Hudson, professor of international law at Harvard Law School and formerly member of Secretariat of the League of Nations, commenting on the Bok plan, said:

The plan marks a distinct advance on the present situation. The first point as to the Court is not new. Nor is the second point as to extending American co-operation more than some of us have urged during many months.

I should prefer the United States to become a member of the League as at present constituted. With proper reservations. The plan stops short of that, but does not preclude it for the future.

It is not quite clear to me how the United States will participate in the work of the Assembly and Council without some sort of associated membership. The plan is not definite as to whether the conditions and reservations must be made before or after American participation begins, nor does it distinguish sharply between conditions precedent to co-operation and proposals to be made after co-operation has begun.

Monroe Codell "Harmless" So far as the reservations are concerned, the one as to the Monroe Doctrine is unnecessary as the covenant stands, but harmless. The second reservation, as to article X and XVI, seems satisfactory, so far as it would exempt the United States from obligations I cannot see any necessity for the United States proposing that these articles be altogether dropped by other powers, however. I think

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BOK, BORAH, AND DRAFT PLANS
TO BE STUDIED BY CALIFORNIANSCommonwealth Club and San Francisco Center to Weigh
Prize Peace Proposal and Vote—Instant Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent

that certain powers will desire to retain both articles in some form. The third reservation as to non-participation in the Treaty of Versailles is harmless. The fourth reservation as to eligibility for membership makes a very slight change in the existing situation and its precise purpose is not clear to me. When Argentina proposed a similar change at the first Assembly of the League, its suggestion met with little hospitality.

Codification "Harmless"

The fifth reservation as to the codification of international law seems to me distinctly harmful. International law has to be developed by special treaties, such as the League of Nations has been making for four years and by opinions of the International Court, of which we already have nine, rather than by any formal codification. The proposal resembles a proposal adopted by two of the Pan-American conferences, which has to date yielded nothing.

The plan will undoubtedly focus American opinion on the actual achievements of the League of Nations and on the results of American co-operation with the League to date. During the last five months, the United States has been officially represented at four international conferences held in Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations, in addition to the instances of American co-operation mentioned in the plan.

On Jan. 10 the League will celebrate its fourth birthday. The time has come for the whole question to be re-examined on the basis of the record made, which is an open book, rather than on the basis of the conjectures of the 1920 campaign. The publication of this plan should serve as a challenge to this re-examination.

N. Y. Reception of Bok Plan
Said to Follow Party Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The reception of the Bok peace plan in New York seems to have followed partisan lines on the League of Nations. The most stalwart newspaper opponent of the League calls the plan, as well as the contest by which it was chosen, "League of Nations propaganda," framed with a packed jury; the more moderate opponents call it a "dubious compromise" to join the League conditionally, and acquire large responsibilities with no promised corresponding powers. The majority of the press, and of expressed public opinion, however, approve, at least in general terms, of the prize winning plan.

Before he started yesterday for the west, John H. Clarke, director of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that he thought very highly of the new plan, and found it worth the effort spent in eliciting it.

"The time has come for internationalists to concentrate," he said, adding:

I myself refuse to comment on any plan for internationalist action other than the League of Nations, and I have thus for two years steadily refused to dissipate my efforts, much as I have found other plans interesting.

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BOK, BORAH, AND DRAFT PLANS
TO BE STUDIED BY CALIFORNIANSCommonwealth Club and San Francisco Center to Weigh
Prize Peace Proposal and Vote—Instant Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent

that certain powers will desire to retain both articles in some form. The third reservation as to non-participation in the Treaty of Versailles is harmless. The fourth reservation as to eligibility for membership makes a very slight change in the existing situation and its precise purpose is not clear to me. When Argentina proposed a similar change at the first Assembly of the League, its suggestion met with little hospitality.

Codification "Harmless"

The fifth reservation as to the codification of international law seems to me distinctly harmful. International law has to be developed by special treaties, such as the League of Nations has been making for four years and by opinions of the International Court, of which we already have nine, rather than by any formal codification. The proposal resembles a proposal adopted by two of the Pan-American conferences, which has to date yielded nothing.

The plan will undoubtedly focus American opinion on the actual achievements of the League of Nations and on the results of American co-operation with the League to date. During the last five months, the United States has been officially represented at four international conferences held in Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations, in addition to the instances of American co-operation mentioned in the plan.

On Jan. 10 the League will celebrate its fourth birthday. The time has come for the whole question to be re-examined on the basis of the record made, which is an open book, rather than on the basis of the conjectures of the 1920 campaign. The publication of this plan should serve as a challenge to this re-examination.

N. Y. Reception of Bok Plan
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new the liability policy hitherto in force. Citizens who had given pledges to meet operation losses until March 1, tried to get some other insurance company to step into the gap, but without success, and D. P. Abercrombie, receiver, refused to operate without such protection. Charles Cooke, chairman of selectmen, said he would provide an emergency bus service.

BOSTON CHAMBER
PLACES VETERANSBusiness Men Finding Employ-
ment for Rehabilitated Soldiers

Boston business men as represented by the membership of the Boston Chamber of Commerce renewed today their co-operation with the United States Veterans' Bureau in finding employment for rehabilitated veterans of the World War.

Each of the 7500 members of the Chamber received in the mail a pamphlet describing in detail, except as to names, the individual abilities of a group of veterans who were disabled in war service but who have since been trained by the local office of the Veterans' Bureau for efficient service in peace-time occupations where their disabilities will not act as handicaps.

Already a large number of the members have telephoned and written to the chamber offering employment opportunities for the veterans. The so-called gross returns have been large, and it is believed that by tomorrow many of the men will have been placed.

Thousands of veterans remain to be placed in self-supporting positions. The entire business field of Boston is urged to co-operate. Employers who can use trained men and wish to give the opportunities to these veterans may receive one of the pamphlets and additional information from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

WAGE INCENTIVES

"Wage Incentives" is the subject to be discussed by Charles E. Bedaux of Cleveland, O., at the special joint meeting of the industrial relations department of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Boston Chapter of the Society of Industrial Engineers, and the New England section of the Taylor Society, in the Hotel Westminster, Thursday evening, Jan. 17. Prof. W. E. Freeman of Massachusetts Institute of Technology will speak on "Perfecting and Standardizing the Job." Open discussion will be led by Carl M. Bigelow, of Cooley & Marvin Company.

WILLIAMS TO DEBATE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Jan. 9 (Special)—The next debate in the league of which Williams is a member, will take place on Feb. 19, when Williams will oppose Wesleyan and Cornell. Creighton S. Stiles, of Marshall, Mich., has been elected permanent and class-day president of the senior class of Williams College. Richard Heywood of Worcester, Mass., has been chosen to serve as permanent secretary of the class, and James B. Robinson of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Walter F. Pease of Chester, Mass., will be the class marshals.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE STRIKE SETTLED BY COMPROMISE

Postal, Telegraph, and Customs Systems Demanded Increase in Holiday Pay—Business Held Up Four Days

VIENNA, Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—For four whole days Austria had no postal, telegraph, or telephone service, owing to a strike of the officials. In Vienna the customs officials joined the strike, so that no goods could be withdrawn from bond. The conflict was over wages. The actual sum involved was only 11,000,000 kronen (about \$150,000), and for this comparatively small amount the whole social and business life of the country was utterly disorganized. The dispute was somewhat complicated, but in the end it narrowed down to the question of the Christmas remuneration. The Government offered 3,000,000,000 kronen; the officials demanded 14,000,000,000. A compromise was reached at 8,000,000,000 kronen. The strike entailed an actual money loss to the post office of 3,000,000,000 kronen daily. To the business interests the loss must have been very much greater, to say nothing of the inconvenience and irritation caused to the whole public. Moreover, the strikers themselves are very dissatisfied with the terms of settlement. The telegraph and telephone employees, who form a separate union, refused at first to return to work, and only did so eventually a day later than their postal colleagues. The whole question of the state officials, their salaries and general

conditions of service constitute one of the most delicate and perplexing problems in Austria today. Although large numbers have already been retired under the reconstruction program, the total left are still far too great for the needs of the state. On the other hand, the officials are suffering from this situation; many highly qualified men, with college education, are working for miserable pittance. Unfortunately they are in the employ of a state whose budget shows every year a large deficit. Further, the expenditure is under the strict control of the League of Nations representative, Dr. Zimmermann, which makes it still more difficult for the Government to do much to help the employees.

The public sympathize with the officials, but at the same time are becoming rather weary of their strikes. These seem to be peculiar to Austria, being unknown in any other European country. In Russia, Italy, Spain and Hungary, with their dictator or reactionary governments, such strikes are impossible. In Germany, whose Government is as republican as that of Austria, they are forbidden by the Legislature. But in Austria the Social Democrats not only maintain that the state officials should have full liberty to strike, but they are content that no changes should be made in their conditions of service without first obtaining their sanction.

News of Freemasonry

Eastern Hemisphere

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 17. HUNGARIAN Freemasons have been suffering great hardships of late. The transference of the premises of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary to the Civil Service foundations, lately followed by a decree of the Minister of the Interior, has been unfavorably commented on by several newspapers. The confiscation of the property has been carried out in such a manner as to give the Freemasons no opportunity of assuring themselves of the validity of the charges brought against them. The leaders of Hungarian Freemasonry have during recent years demanded a regular inquiry to discover by what right proceedings have been taken against the order. It is claimed that there is no foundation for the assertion that the lodges fostered discontent and bad feeling during the war, prepared the Karoli revolution, or in any way contributed to the rise of the Bolsheviks to power. The Freemasons of Hungary have, ever since their dissolution made known by the present Government that they have but one desire—to be brought to account for their actions at the bar of justice. Should it be proved that they were acting contrary to the good of the state, they are prepared to pay a befitting penalty. But if no such crime can be imputed to them, they say, the baselessness of the accusations against them should be demonstrated by public verdict to the contrary. They insist that it is intolerable to them to be branded as enemies of the political or social order upon charges that are neither proved nor provable.

Dean Foxley Norris of York, preaching at a Masonic service, discussed the question of influence and its effect in the world. It was difficult now to properly appreciate the world as it was going to be brought back to happiness and prosperity, but one could safely assert that the method by which that would be attained would be influence—a pure influence flowing from the glory of the Almighty. The most important thing in the world was personal influence, and Freemasonry was a world-wide organization which existed to express the spirit of brotherhood, charity, mutual consideration and helpfulness—exactly those things which the world most needed today. In its world-wide operation influence must radiate from a sound center, and England was one of the greatest centers of influence. They must, therefore, make sure that that influence was pure and flowing from the glory of the Almighty.

The Masonic temple building ambition has extended to Douglas, in the

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Excellent dinners in quiet and homelike surroundings FOR \$1.00
Private rooms for parties. Tel. Superior 0507
CHICKEN DINNERS SUNDAYS, \$1.25
AMBER PIE SWEETS
Home made candies, 70c pound;
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Luncheon 60c
Dinner \$1.00
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Leaders in Drive to Put Iowa in League of Nations Column



Warren Carst, Formerly Governor of Iowa, Standing Nearest Car, Is President of the State Branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association; E. T. Meredith, President Wilson's Secretary of Agriculture, Stands at the Extreme Right; Harry L. Aleson, Student at Iowa State College, Using the Car Shown, Has Visited Each of the 89 Towns in the Seventh Congressional District (Iowa) Preparing the Way for Local Branches; Mrs. Helen Talbot, Field Secretary, Is Shown at the Extreme Left

elapsed since Dickens passed away, the value, power, and popularity of his books were never greater than they were today. Whether they were claimed as a national asset, whether judged from the point of view of mere entertainment, morality, humor, the philosophy of life, there was none to the whole range of literature comparable with him excepting Shakespeare. It was one of the most astounding paradoxes that establishing himself as the greatest humorist of the century he was also the greatest humanitarian and a profound teacher and prophet. His characters had become their friends and everyday acquaintances and were as much akin to the life of the day as when he created them. He was not only a writer of stories but a vital influence, a mold of character, an ethical preacher, and a force in the state. He was none the less a missionary in the highest, widest, truest sense and his gospel was none the less sacred because it was lit with humor as well as sprinkled with tears, and his power none the less permanent because blent with bright fancies and whimsicality, and radiant with glamour. Though Dickens was not a Freemason he was a great believer in the brotherhood of man and his books have had a great influence in drawing men together.

DISARMAMENT AT SAIDA
BEIRUT, Syria, Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The military authorities at Saidia have reported that 200 army guns, 500 revolvers, and 6000 cartridges have been delivered to them. There still remain in the town 100 guns, 700 revolvers, and 9000 cartridges. So far the disarmament has proceeded without resistance or disturbances of any kind.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR OF LONDON'S literary lodges is that which bears the name of Charles Dickens, who like Charles Lamb, similarly honored in Masonic annals, was not a member of the craft. The Charles Dickens Lodge is really an offshoot of the City Pickwick Club and it has just held its annual installation meeting and dinner. B. W. Matz, proposing the "Immortal Memory" on that occasion said that although half a century had now

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Campaign Under Way in Iowa to Organize State for League

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—A campaign is under way to organize Iowa for the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. Warren Carst, a Republican and a former Governor, is president of the Iowa branch. E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Cabinet, is a vice-president, and the other officers and the executive council include a number of the most prominent Republicans and Democrats of the state.

Headquarters have been opened at Des Moines and Mrs. Helen Talbot has been employed as field secretary. Mrs. Talbot was formerly with the Near East Relief work and spent two years in Europe and the Near East. The plan is to establish permanent committees in the congressional districts and intrust to them the task of organizing the districts. Each county, town and city is to have a committee. Although the organization campaign has been on for only a few weeks, the larger cities are already building up large local groups.

Genuine Mah Chong
Chinese games, packed in American made chests, wind buttons, counters, etc., complete
Size No. 7, \$15; Size No. 9, \$18
Also CHINESE BUNNIES, all sizes in stock, at Importers' Price.
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SPECIAL LUNCHEON 75c
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Orders to points outside of Chicago are handled through our dispatch service. When out of the city, ask your florist to telephone Wenhoeber for prompt service in Chicago.

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AT THIS extraordinary clearance we are offering supreme masterpieces of tailormaking (no left-overs) at exceptional reductions, solely to acquaint all careful dressers with the full meaning of our "New Order of Things" in clothes for men.

Attractive reductions also on shirts, hats, mufflers, neckwear, and all other men's furnishings.

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AUSTRALIA TO CONSIDER PLANS FOR BRITISH AIR MAIL SERVICE

Most Practical Method Believed Based on Subsidized Commercial Enterprise—Weekly Mails May Result

Special from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Victoria, Nov. 24—A scheme for the establishment of an air mail service between England and Australia, via India, has been submitted to the Commonwealth Government by N. G. Atherstone, representing an English syndicate which has already entered into an agreement with the British Government for a service to India.

In a memorandum to W. G. Gibson, Postmaster-General, Mr. Atherstone says that to develop the airship on service lines would entail immense expenditure. For the first four or five years the money would be employed in building and trying out new and larger design airships and erecting bases abroad. The British Government realized that much the cheaper method would be to subsidize a commercial enterprise. The commercial company would develop the airships and construct the bases, both of which would be available in time of war. There would also be the political and economic value of high-speed services to the dominions.

The British Government has agreed to pay a commercial syndicate £400,000 a year for seven years as a subsidy, the company to pay the money back on easy terms some time in the future out of profits. These payments are to be made in three periods as follows:
First period—One payment of £400,000, the company to construct a new airship of large and approved design, and make one flight to India in 100 hours' flying time. Second period—Three payments of £400,000 each, the company to build two more ships and run a weekly service from England to India. After this has been running for six months the company will have qualified for the third period, in which three payments of £400,000 each are

to be made. The company will then build three more airships and run a bi-weekly service between England and India.

It is proposed that Australia should go into the scheme immediately, and after the first period has been successfully passed should subsidize the company to the extent necessary to extend the service from India to Australia. In the event of this being agreed to the company would give a fortnightly service to Australia in the second period and a weekly service in the third. In the event of the project failing for any cause in the first period, Australia would be relieved of any financial liability. If the scheme is adopted at once it is anticipated that there will be a fortnightly service to the Commonwealth within two years. Practically the whole of the Australian Government subsidy would be spent in Australia, in the erection of bases and so forth.

COALITION RUMORS IN CANADA
WINNIPEG, Jan. 8.—T. A. Cregar, former Progressive leader, left for Ottawa today for the purpose. It was unofficially reported, of discussing with the federal Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, proposals for a Liberal-Progressive coalition or formal association, which would involve Progressive representation in the Cabinet.

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"Bridal" Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets	Sheets	Pillow Cases
63 x 99, \$1.55	81 x 99, \$1.90	42 x 36, 40c ea.
72 x 99, \$1.70	81 x 108, \$2.15	45 x 36, 43c ea.
81 x 108, \$1.90	90 x 108, \$2.40	50 x 38, 52c ea.

"Cohasset" Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets	Sheets	Pillow Cases
54 x 90, \$1.25	81 x 99, \$1.80	42 x 36, 38c ea.
72 x 99, \$1.65	81 x 108, \$2.05	45 x 36, 40c ea.

Fine "Tuxedo" Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets	Sheets	Pillow Cases
63 x 99, \$2.10	72 x 108, \$2.50	42 x 38½, 55c ea.
63 x 108, \$2.30	81 x 99, \$2.50	45 x 38½, 65c ea.
72 x 99, \$2.30	81 x 108, \$2.75	50 x 38½, 75c ea.

"Pequot" sheets in the 72 x 99-inch size, \$1.80; in the 81 x 99-inch size, \$2. "Pequot" pillow cases in 42 x 36-inch size, 42c each, and in 42 x 38½-inch size, 45c each.

Mattress Pads in the 54 x 76-Inch Size, \$3; 42 x 76-Inch Size, \$2.45; 36 x 76-Inch Size, \$2.25 Each.

Second Floor, North



A Wonder on Skates

JOHNNY went to sleep thinking about his new skates, hoping it would turn cold in the night, and that the pond would freeze over, so that he could go skating. He had had them a week, and there hadn't been any ice at all.

There'd be no fun in winter if there wasn't any ice. To skate upon the frozen pond is really very nice.

For then the pond is round and wide. Just like a giant table. And lots of people skate on it. As well as they are able.

The sun was shining and the windows were all white with frost, so Johnny knew, without getting up at all, that it had been a very cold night. And his first thought was that if he got up at once, and washed his face and hands as fast as he could, and put on his clothes as quickly as he could, and got his new skates, and ran to the pond, he would have time for quite a lot of skating before breakfast. So he got up at once, and washed his face and hands as fast as he could, and put on his clothes as quickly as he could, and got his new skates and hurried to the pond, buttoning up his overcoat as he went.

It was so early in the morning that Johnny could see the sun and the moon both at once, but there were already a lot of people, men and women and children, and even babies, who could hardly toddle about on their little skates, skating merrily on the pond. Johnny was surprised to see so many of them. Right near the edge of the pond there was a stout gentleman, skating with a stout lady.

"Why, there's Johnny!" shouted the stout lady.

"Why, so it is, bless me!" shouted the stout gentleman. "He's got his new skates."

"You wait till you see him skate!" shouted the stout lady. "He's a little wonder on skates, he is."

Johnny was surprised to hear the stout lady say this, for he was modest about his skating. Some day he hoped to be able to skate better, but now all he wanted was a chance to skate by himself without anybody looking at him. But the stout gentleman and the stout lady stopped skating to watch him put on his skates, and, when he stood up, he was rather disturbed to see that everybody else had stopped skating and that they were all looking at him. Even the babies had stopped toddling about on their little skates and were looking at him.

"I wish they'd go on skating," said Johnny to himself, "and not all stand looking at me."

But of course Johnny couldn't forbid everybody on the pond to stop skating and stand around looking at him, so he stood still a minute and then he began to skate. And then he was more surprised than ever. For he found that he could skate better than he had ever skated before. He skated round and round in a circle forward, and then round and round in a circle backward.

He cut his name on the ice. He skated on his right foot with his left foot held up as high as his head, and then he skated on his left foot with his right foot held up as high as his head.

"Didn't I tell you!" shouted the stout lady to the stout gentleman. "Isn't he a little wonder on skates?"

"You did tell me!" shouted the stout gentleman to the stout lady. "And you were right—perfectly right. He is a little wonder on skates!"

"I'll show them something," said Johnny to himself. "I'll turn a somersault."

So he skated fast, and stopped, and jumped up, and turned over, and came down, and woke up.

And there he was in bed with the clock just striking 7.

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The Library

Leipzig, Germany
Special Correspondence
GERMANY can boast of a great many good libraries, as is but natural in a country which was not united before the year 1871 and where every state and every university had the ambition to possess a library of its own. Among the state libraries the former Royal Library in



Photograph © Deutsche Bucherei

The German Library, Leipzig. Opened in 1916 to House a Complete Collection of Modern German Literature

ONTARIO LIBERALS TO BE OPPOSITION

TORONTO, Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—A few weeks ago the United Farmers of Ontario decided that that organization would take no political action, but would confine its aims to matters of co-operation in other lines. Yesterday, however, the U. F. O. group met and decided to be known in future as "Progressives" and to fight for what they deemed their right to constitute the official Opposition in the Ontario Legislature. The former Attorney-General, W. E. Raney, was asked by the group to assume the House leadership during the coming session. Mr. Raney asked for a few days to think the matter over.

That the U. F. O. is merely looked upon as a group, and that the Premier, G. H. Ferguson, will recognize the Liberal Party as the official Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, which assemblies on Feb. 6, was made clear by the Premier when the news of the resolution of the U. F. O. group was given to him, an extract of which read: "A resolution was passed to the effect that the Progressives in the Provincial House assume the position of official Opposition." "The verdict at the polls on June last," stated Mr. Ferguson, "showed conclusively that the people wanted to get back to the two-party system of government. In the next House the Government will consist of the Conservative Party and the official Opposition will be the Liberal Party."

"Canadian production increased during the year, and there was also a substantial change for the better in the character of the products carried," Mr. Lanigan declared. "The country is utilizing each year a greater percentage of its raw materials, and manufacturing them into a higher class of products for domestic consumption and export. A gratifying phase of the Canadian Pacific Railway business in 1923 showed an increase of 20 per cent over 1922, and there was a substantial increase in other kinds of traffic."

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SIR H. LAUDER URGES INTERNATIONAL UNITY

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Sir Harry Lauder, famous Scottish comedian, addressed the Empire Club today. Touching on world affairs he said, "There can be no commerce or business unless the nations of the world get together on a friendly basis. There is nothing impossible to the minds of the English-speaking peoples, which includes the people of the United States. The pulse of the United States is toward a moral understanding between the British Empire and the United States. We want this great moral understanding to be known to the world. Britain stands fair and square to all the world. War is all wrong, awful, and utter madness."

Sir Harry urged the substitution of vision for vanity, and sagacity for suspicion.

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Berlin, founded by Frederick William, the Great Elector, in 1661, is one of the largest of the world. Other great state libraries are those of Munich, Dresden, and Stuttgart.

But in spite of this rich endowment of libraries one institution had been missing till 1916, namely a complete collection of modern German literature. It had long been planned to open a library of this kind at Leipzig, the acknowledged center of the

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Piccaver's Chicago Début
as the Duke in "Rigoletto"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—At the Auditorium the Chicago Civic Opera Company gave, on Dec. 31, a performance—the first of the season—"Rigoletto," with Alfred Piccaver making his debut as the Duke of Mantua, with Joseph Schwartz in the title rôle and with Miss Macbeth as Gilda. The general effect of the production was admirable. The principal burden of work fell upon Mr. Schwartz and Miss Macbeth, the former presenting a powerful and poignant portrayal of the jester, and the latter, if not a subtle or persuasive actress, giving a sympathetic picture of Gilda and singing her floridities with charm and skill.

Massenet's "Thais" was sung on the following evening, with Miss Garden in the part which has been her peculiar property since the opera first was given to the town. The Scottish artist, however, is less attractive in "Thais" than she is in "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," which the Chicago company presented at a matinee on Saturday (Jan. 5). Her portrayal of the jester was a little masterpiece of art which brings infinite refreshment to eye and ear. Mr. Polacco was the conductor of Massenet's work, and his care and skill evoked glowing beauties from the score.

At a performance of Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" (Jan. 4), Mme. Galli-Curci made her farewell to the opera company which first threw open to her the gates of fame and with which she announces her intention of severing relations for evermore. Curiously enough, there were no stirring demonstrations of public anguish by reason of this decision, and this may have been due to the fact that Juliet is not one of Mme. Galli-Curci's most convincing rôles.

Strauss' "Heldenleben"

Heard in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence).—After an interim of three weeks the regular Friday symphony concerts were resumed here last night, when a program was presented that featured Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben," the first performance of this work to be heard in Minneapolis. For the last three weeks the orchestra has been hard at work in preparation for this event, and this intensity of preparation was apparent in the much improved technical efficiency of the organization. Nothing can be left to chance in a rendering of this involved composition. There must be at least the semblance of ease in presenting its intricacies of detail, and in this particular instance these were won by intensive drill of sections and subsections, and even single members of the orchestra, until the whole fabric was nearly perfect as it has been this year.

The performance was the finest orchestral expression we have had under Mr. Verbruggen's leadership. The consciousness of preparedness added a certain necessary elasticity, both of tone and technique, that quite adequately interpreted the various stages in the hero's experiences. The baffling complexities were unraveled with vividness and authority. This applies to each of the six sections, but for sheer beauty nothing else approximated the third, which reveals the love episode. Here Elias Breesch, concert master, played a dominant part with his beautifully expressed solo, representing the love theme, and the orchestra was fused into a body of tone that touched romantically emotional depths with sincere depth of feeling.

The first half of the program merely served as an introduction to the more interesting Strauss work. A novelty to this city was included here also in the Brahms "Tragic" overture, that came to us in a rather dry, matter-of-fact way. The Mozart symphony in G minor suffered from lack of rehearsal. It was a plodding, heavy-limbed, ponderous Mozart, devoid of those graces and delicacies that are the quintessence of all musical delights. Tone cannot be forced in the interpretation of Mozart's music, nor would it have been in this instance, perhaps, with adequate preparation.

Gabrilowitsch Soloist

With St. Louis Symphony

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence).—After an absence from the city of nearly three weeks, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra resumed its subscription concerts, Jan. 3 and 4, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch as soloist, in the following program:

Overture to "Der Freischütz".....Weber
Symphony No. 8, in F major, Op. 93
Prelude and Isold's "Love-Death" from "Tristan and Isolde".....Wagner
Concerto No. 2, in B flat major, for piano and orchestra, Op. 83, Brahms

Mr. Ganz gave the symphony a satisfactory reading, but neither he nor his men did their best work in this number. The audience received this joyous work of Beethoven rather coldly. Set forth for the most part in dance rhythms, the composition should appeal to the popular sense. In the Wagner, however, both conducting and playing were brought to a higher level of performance.

Chief interest of the audience centered in the Brahms concerto, as played by Ossip Gabrilowitsch. Perhaps the interest centered in the pianist rather than the composition, for Mr. Gabrilowitsch is a striking figure in music. His conception is noble and beautiful, and his musical utterance has apparently freed itself from limitation. From the keyboard he conveys to his listeners a perfection of phrase and a unity of design that are distinctly individual. Ga-

brilowitsch is a refined, poetic player of quite the first order of pianists. A performance of the Brahms second concerto is in some regards a thankless task for the pianist, for many of the very difficult passages are so intricately entwined with a persistent orchestral projection, that the auditor is scarcely aware of the solo instrument. The third movement, however, is an instance where the piano, in colloquy with the cello, is heard to great advantage. Max Steindl, first cellist of the orchestra, contributed so beautiful a part in the colloquy that at the conclusion of the movement, Gabrilowitsch bade him rise and bow. At the conclusion of the Brahms the pianist was greeted with very genuine enthusiasm.

Concert of Compositions
by Ildebrando Pizzetti

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 21.—No Italian composer of today is better appreciated in England than Ildebrando Pizzetti da Parma, but hitherto his fame has rested mainly on his violin sonata. Few of his compositions had crossed the channel. He himself had never done so until the present month, when he made his debut in London at a chamber concert at Wigmore Hall on Dec. 10, and was entertained two days later by the Contemporary Music Center of the British Music Society.

On each occasion his sonata in F for violin and piano was the main event, played by Arnold Trowell and himself at Wigmore Hall, and by John Barbirolli at the Contemporary Music Center. Composed two years ago, it may be supposed to represent a more recent stage of its composer's development than the now famous violin sonata, and it was a good thought to include both in the one program at Wigmore Hall.

The violin sonata is certainly the more vital work of the two, even in the exquisitely polished and controlled interpretation given by himself and that eminent violinist, Arrigo Serato. Probably it always will be the favorite. Yet it would be hard if the great merits of the violin sonata should prejudice appreciation of the cello sonata. The latter shows Pizzetti farther along his chosen path, in different to praise or blame.

Like the violin sonata this work is cast in three movements and the instruments also stand in the same attitude toward each other. They resemble two friends discoursing with the freedom of intimacy. This relation (distinct from the double harness of classical sonata form) would not be possible without Pizzetti's remarkable eloquence in tone. It may indeed have originated in it. Where most men strive consciously to endow their instruments with individual utterance, Pizzetti does it without effort; cello and piano discourse as intelligently in musical tones as men might in words.

No special "program" was cited, but the music itself leaves the impression of something withdrawn from outer experience, moving in a region of pure emotional thought suffused with pity, pathos, and compassion. The monotony experienced by some listeners may have been due to this prevalence of mood—matched by the key monotony of three successive movements in F major and minor. Rhythmic and dynamic effects, however, provided such contrasts as the composer (and he is a very capable judge) considered sufficient. Like Elgar's cello concerto this sonata is not a work to be dismissed on one hearing, and (also like the Elgar concerto) the balance between the instruments has been secured in masterly fashion. The two groups of sounds proved the least significant things on the program. They had interest of melodic line, appropriate accompaniments, a general air of being well constructed, but there is no real lyric "life" and the hearer emotionally is exactly the same state at the end as at the beginning. Not even Anne Thurnfield, for all her finished art, could get them across to the audience.

M. M. S.

League of Composers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A concert of modern music fell into the scheme of things this evening, the League of Composers holding its second meeting of the winter at the Klaw Theater. Included in the program was Schönberg's string quartet, with voice, presented by the Lenox Quartet, Messrs. Hartmut, Wolfsohn, Moldovan and Stoeber, and Mme. Ruth Rodgers, soprano. This was without much doubt the most distinguished piece of music presented. Items represented by British school were a piano quartet in one movement by Bax and some humorous waltzes for two pianos by Berners. In these works Clarence and Joseph Adler took part as pianists. There was also a piece by Bartók of very modern characteristics, the second violin sonata. The players in this were Mme. Yolanda Meró, pianist, and Albert Stoessel, violinist. W. P. T.

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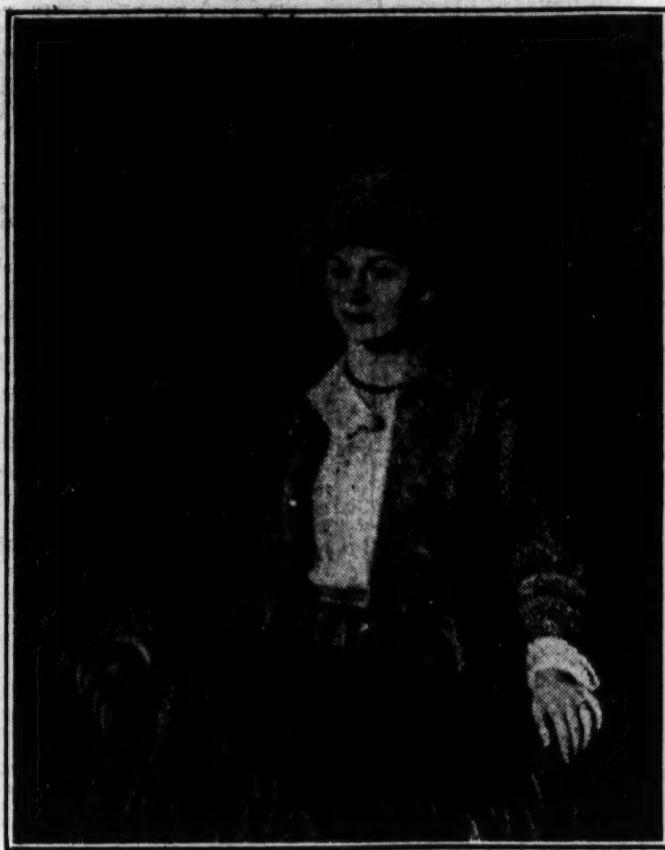
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"Young Girl's Portrait," by Eugene Speicher

The New Society of Artists

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Jan. 3

MIDWAY between the circus-spec-

tious academicians and the ex-

travagant ultramodernists lies

a body corporate known as the

New Society of Artists. This group

has come to have a distinct individuality,

although it shelters a diversity of

types; like the ship in the Kipling

tale, it has found itself after a few

preliminary voyages and throughout

the Anderson Galleries, where the fifth

exhibition of the society is now on

view, may be heard the invigorating

and healthy hum of multiple parts

working in one accord. Let it not

be imagined that all the best men are

here—not by any means; but it is a

considerable thing to have banded

together such a group in the name of

independent thinking and to have kept

them moving harmoniously along the

somewhat straight and narrow way

that leads out of impasse and morass

and past precipice-edge.

The picture of the year is the large

canvas by George Bellows of the Crucifixion.

At first glance it seems closely

related to the many more or less

monochromatic versions by the old

masters of this subject, but it soon

becomes apparent that he has pro-

duced something not only typical of

his own vigorous style but indicative

of the great strides his art has taken

in emotional content. Against a dark

and ominous sky the elements of the

scene are disposed with potent

economy and impressive dignity. The

color range of this picture is limited

but in the various qualities of light

and shade, of transparency and

opacity, and of design and accent there

is an abundance that argues uncon-

mon command of technique and sound

thinking. Mr. Bellows can be easily

put down as the most interesting of

the progressives, and after all is said

and done there is no phase of art

more rewarding than progress.

Eugene Speicher is another advancing

modernist, to use this term in a

tempered sense; his three portraits

are among the fine things of the win-

ter. Like Mr. Bellows, he shows a

concern for the technical niceties of

painting, for the manner of laying on

pigment after certain defined methods

of the picture of the year is the large

canvas by George Bellows of the Crucifixion.

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and ominous sky the elements of the

scene are disposed with potent

economy and impressive dignity. The

color range of this picture is limited

but in the various qualities of light

and shade, of transparency and

opacity, and of design and accent there

is an abundance that argues uncon-

mon command of technique and sound

that yield individuality of color combinations and unusual tonalities. It may seem a far cry to bring into the discussion of Mr. Speicher's painting any reference to the qualities of Titian's art, yet he has found a way of relating himself to the great Venetian master through a largeness of form, placement and design, and particularly through his close-knit, fresh, calm, and subtly varied color. In the same advancing group is Leon Kroll, though he falls away at times from the rich, colorful standards that he has set himself. A portrait head of a French woman is a distinctly fine achievement, simple, supple, forceful in the new way of modernism. A smartly designed and executed landscape of wind-swept hills shows Mr. Kroll at his best, and in his other contributions there are always interesting passages.

Mr. Lawson's Landscapes Ernest Lawson's landscapes slightly touched with frost and fantasy, Dodge MacKnight's sparkling, luminous water colors of spring, autumn, and winter, George Luks' lurid portraits of Pittsburgh toilers, Robert Chandler's brilliantly colored screens, William J. Glackens' gay treatise on childhood in the Renoir manner, Guy du Bois' saline and satiric skits on society, Joseph Pennell's well-known water colors, etchings, and lithographs of picturesque spots of two continents, and Timothy Cole's amazing wood engravings are some of the attractions in the galleries. An interesting portrait by Edmund Tarbell, showing his descent from the quiet classicism of Abbott Thayer, gives the Boston school a niche here. Rockwell Kent, Haley Lever, Jonas Lie, Van Dearing Perrine, Reynolds Beal, Randall Davey, Gifford Beal, and Robert Henri are all seen in vigorous examples of their particular styles. Samuel Halpert and Maurice Sterne are most happily represented by dis-

tinguished canvases and Hunt Diederich, Stirling Calder and Chester Beach have sent interesting sculpture. The other exhibiting members are Paul Dougherty, John Flanagan, Frederick Frieseke, Eli Nadelman, Garl Melchers, Boardman Robinson, Frederick Roth, John Sloan, Albert Sterner, Jerome Myers, Maurice Predergast, Gertrude V. Whitney, and Mahonri Young. The exhibition will continue through the month and there will be a course of demonstrations and lectures on three Saturday evenings when George Luks will paint a portrait, Albert Sterner will illustrate his lecture on drawing, and Mahonri Young will talk on sculpture and model a portrait of Joseph Pennell.

"Roseanne" Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Greenwich Village Theatre, Mary H. Kirkpatrick presents "Roseanne," a play with spirituals by Nan Bagby Stephens. The cast:

Roseanne.....Chrystal Herne

Leola.....Blaine Corder

Leola.....Kathleen Conways

Leola.....Murray Bennett

Leola.....John Harrington

Leola.....Marie Taylor

Leola.....Tracy L. Gable

Leola.....Irma Caldwell

Leola.....Robert Strauss

Leola.....Leslie M. Hunt

Leola.....Grace Stephens

Leola.....Rosa Powell

Leola.....Mary Vandiver

Leola.....Marguerite Harding

Leola.....Alice Bussey

Leola.....Kenna Gaden

Leola.....Sterling Holloway

Leola.....Chappell Corey Jr.

Leola.....Grover Burgess

Leola.....Conway Sawyer

Leola.....Brown Bates

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Joseph Schildkraut in New Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31

"THE HIGHWAYMAN," a translation by Gladys Unger of Lajos Biro's Hungarian comedy, "The Robber-Knight," produced by Joseph Schildkraut and Lester Bryant at the Playhouse, Dec. 25, 1923. The cast:

Eric Kardos.....Joseph Schildkraut

Eric Kardos.....Joseph Schildkraut

Eric Kardos.....Joseph Schildkraut

Eric Kardos.....Joseph Schildkraut

Eric Kardos.....Joseph Schildkraut

Eric Kardos.....Joseph Schildkraut

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Eric Kardos.....Joseph Schildkraut

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Twentieth Century Woman

From Pinafores to Politics

In the first chapter of "From Pinafores to Politics," Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, recalling the pinafore period, remembers her grandfather's breakfasts, to which it was his custom to invite "many kinds and varieties of men" for informal talk. "Grandpa," writes Mrs. Harriman, "was a Republican in politics, but free trader, absolute free trade, with no bitches about 'for revenue only,' was a religion with him. As I look back I wonder whether those free trade breakfasts weren't my own political beginnings." Mrs. Harriman became a Democrat; and her entertaining autobiographical volume looks at contemporary political history from that angle. Also it looks at life in general over half a century from the angle of one who (to quote the jacket) "was a debutante in those days when the Knickerbocker Dudes would dash in from Long Island to balls at Delmonico's," whose interests and activities widened from New York society and politics to national affairs, and who knew in various degrees most of the prominent figures of the last two or three American decades. One may deduce from her book a line of least resistance, a natural alertness of mind for interesting events and personae, a natural tendency not only to be "among those present," but to take active part. Of this Mrs. Harriman is herself conscious, cheerfully admitting that behind the personal desire of an autobiographer to leave a record for her own descendants may be also a natural desire to inform a larger audience. "I began to tinker with the idea of writing out a note-book for my grandchildren, little Borden and Howard Russell. Now that the old house I lived in at 615 Fifth Avenue has been torn down, and the great steel bones of a skyscraper rest in the cavern that used to be my grandfather Jaffray's cellar, there must be some way, if it is only with pencil and paper, to give the children a share of the old, old New York and the castle that was an Englishman's home when 'Granpa' was a little girl. (You can see how easily I was lost. The children were just my excuses.)"

Reviewing the Past
A good many readers will be glad that Mrs. Harriman was thus "lost." This wider dissemination of the note-book, enables an older generation to review the past, and a younger generation to observe it. To take a paragraph at random, following an account of the "summer at Newport when the women sailed catboat races with one man crews": "Golf came in later. The first Newport links were not laid out by Mr. Theodore Havemeyer until 1892, just 30 years ago. When I look back and remember the jokes that were poked that year at the 'rich man's game' that took whole cow-pastures to play it in, and the effete millionaires that tagged around after balls no larger than a parrot's egg, and then think how every town in the United States that pretends to any importance now has links, many of them public, I bless the sportsman who had the money and the leisure to set a fashion that has led the tired man into green fields and pastures new, and his wife and daughter into comfortable clothes. What I do not bless in this connection is the damage golf has done to conversation." Or again: "The year of my debut, Mrs. William Astor reigned supreme. Her scepter she held firmly, absolutely, and charmingly. Two years ago, so the story runs, a New York matron had iron shutters put on her house and when asked why, she said that she was expecting a Bolshevik uprising and that, of course, her role would be Marie Antoinette's. Her friends smiled, some because iron shutters seemed inadequate defense, and some because they wondered how any Bolshevik could fix on a single woman as a symbol of New York society, without getting as dizzy as the little boy who wished he had 10 necks to turn, and 100 eyes to watch the three-ring circus."

It is not surprising that Mrs. Harriman (what with those grandpaternal breakfasts, at which she was allowed to assist, and the grandpaternal dinner, which permitted only leaning over the banisters, a youthful acquaintance with the "tops of august heads like John Hay's and William M. Everts' and President Arthur's," and what with a grandmama whom she was taken to see in the pulpit of the Broadway Tabernacle making a "thoroughly rousing address for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union") should have come to active prominence in public life and to wide acquaintance with public personages.

The Colony Club and After
In the summer of 1902 the Colony Club, which established the first women's social club house in New York, had its inception in a conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Harriman: "There ought to be a women's club," said Mrs. Harriman, "and we could go to that in summer, and have parcels sent there and do telephoning." Through the club Mrs. Harriman and other members became interested in the work of the National Civic Federation. The club developed an effective participation in social welfare work. So, presently, we find our autobiographer studying the child labor problem in the southern cotton mills; becoming active in the political life of New York, a friend and helper of Mayor Mitchell; meeting Governor Wilson of New Jersey, predicting his election to the Presidency; attending both the political conventions of 1912, speaking from Democratic platforms

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during the campaign, and later serving on the Industrial Relations Committee. The adventure continues: Mrs. Harriman becomes Colonel of the District of Columbia Red Cross Motor Corps, goes to France as Assistant Director of Transportation for the Red Cross, and is in England as Chairman of the Committee of Women in Industry. Memory had opportunity to store much material of present and future interest.

"To quote an old song out of



Mrs. J. Borden Harriman

The Critic's Proper Task

More Prejudice

By A. B. WALKLEY, London.
Heinemann, 7s. 6d. net.

In naming his new book of criticism, "More Prejudice," A. B. Walkley belies himself and not only this book, but its predecessor, "Pastiche and Prejudice." Prejudice is characteristic of neither book, for Mr. Walkley's judgments are obviously the outcome of the most careful thought and consideration; far removed from that shallow and prolific amateur criticism which Mr. Walkley so well describes in the following words:

"The critic, I mean the man with a critical temperament, is naturally contemplative; a wise passiveness is part of his natural equipment. It is the active, practical persons, the worldlings, the 'business' men, the 'managing' women who are in the greatest hurry to have opinions over works of art; for the simple reason that rapidity of judgment is an asset in this busy pushing world and the worldlings carry the habits of that world into the very different world of art."

Of true criticism he says: "The true critical temperament includes the sense that one must enjoy, experience, understand, absorb the thing under criticism as a necessary preliminary to applying principles and judging it. It is the irresponsible amateur who is the less ready to postpone or relinquish his egoism for the necessary stage of receptivity who is the more intent on having opinions at once, who thinks he cannot afford to 'wait and see.'"

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"Patience," says Mrs. Harriman at the beginning of her last chapter, "such an opportunity may not occur again." I should not like to publish my only book without talking at some length about the place of women in politics. Having read the book, the reader will be prepared to listen with respect and attention; nor can anybody refute the opinion that "historians writing a thousand years from now, I feel sure, will count the admission of women to the direct electorate as more significant than the wars of the twentieth century." Meantime the book is well worth reading for several reasons, among them its presentation of the twentieth century woman who writes it. Such a volume, however, really should have an index.

At last—an author unwilling to have one of his books "mutilated" for motion picture production! The Norwegian novelist, Johan Bojer, who has been lecturing recently in the United States, refused to permit the "picturizing" of his favorite and latest novel, "The Last of the Vikings." If more authors would take the same stand, perhaps frequenters of the motion picture theaters would be less inclined to picture as "educational," serious pictures as "educational," therefore to be shunned. Why should not this Bojer masterpiece pass through the ordeal unscathed? Nothing could be more thrilling than its descriptions of the fishing fleet lost in the dim, cold, stormy northern seas.

are, of course, acknowledged to be among the best that are written. This book does not contain reprints of those, but of other critical articles which appeared in that paper from time to time, and in which the critic discussed certain general aspects of the theater. "Stage Illusion," "Dramatized Novels," "Puppetry," "Real Chinamen" are all essays of perennial interest, as often as not suggested by topical events. Perhaps Mr. Walkley's delicate art of criticism is shown to great advantage in his literary criticisms. One would not imagine that he is a great and omnivorous reader, but he certainly is a great re-reader, and finds his favorites. Jane Austen, Marcel Proust, Saint Beuve, and Croce, inexhaustible treasure mines, from which he has brought up many a hitherto overlooked piece of sparkling ore.

In his criticisms of life in general, particularly those labeled "American Civilization" and "The Art of Living," there is a world of gentle wisdom, worthy of Charles Lamb at his best. Perhaps one of the most interesting of all, for it reveals the author's real nature, is that entitled "Romance for the Sedentary."

"A.B.W." knows all about plays, but he has never written one and the reason he has not done so, as he himself has hinted, is not because he feels he cannot do it as well as it sometimes is, but that he cannot do it as well as it always ought to be done! After reading this article, or "hurdle," as its author would call it, one has one's suspicions that the real reason why he has never tackled a play is solely for want of energy! He prefers the post of literary overseer to that of one of the laborers!

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Some Jottings Literary

A NEW YORK collector and lover, Ernest Dressel North, has quite recently acquired from London a rare and most interesting copy of "Stratford," the historical tragedy, written by Robert Browning, in 1837, for his esteemed friend William C. Macready, the tragedian. The work has this dedication: "In all affectionate admiration to William C. Macready." This is signed in full in Browning's blunt autograph. Perhaps the chief distinction given to the volume is the fact that it was once the prized possession of Edgar Allan Poe. The book contains the American poet's name, inscribed on the outside of the original paper wrapper as follows: "Private, Edgar A. Poe, New York, June 15, '45." As is well known in the literary field, Poe dedicated his volume, "The Raven and Other Poems," New York, 1845, to Elizabeth Barrett of England, before her marriage to Robert Browning, with this inscription: "To the noblest of her sex." "And what could I say in reply?" laughingly replied the author of the "Drama of Exile," "but, sir, you are the most discerning of yours." Poe was an ardent admirer of the poetry of Miss Barrett, quoting her again and again during his American lectures. In fact, he was the first to introduce her to the American people. Many of her earliest poems he printed in Graham's Magazine.

Miss Barrett, in a letter to R. H. Horne, wrote: "Our great poet, Mr. Browning, is enthusiastic in his admiration of the rhythm of 'The Raven.'"

This copy of "Stratford" was probably presented to the author of "Anna Lee," on the occasion of the marriage of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett.

Jean de Pierrefeu, author of "Plutarch Lied," was attached to the French General Headquarters during the war; and his is the latest war

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"Mr. Gilbert Coleridge contributes a delightful volume to the list of books which make an irresistible appeal to the hearts of animal lovers."—Daily Telegraph.

book to question whether there exists such a thing as "the art of warfare." The book has sold 750,000 copies in France and now Mr. Knopf of New York has brought out an American edition. One wonders whether it will bear comparison with Mr. C. E. Montague's "Disenchantment," surely one of the sanest arraignments of figures and policies military.

Miss Edna Ferber has, evidently, concluded that New York is a better workshop than Chicago. At any rate, it was in her apartment on Central Park West that she recently finished her new novel, "So Big," which Doubleday, Page & Co. is to publish early in the spring. The report has recently gone forth that Miss Ferber is strict with herself in the matter of working hours, that she rarely interrupts her writing for purposes of social intercourse, that her windows are her only distraction, for she overlooks the park and its fascinating panorama. Even here she has disciplined herself by having her desk placed at a safe distance from the view.

Anyone who reveled in Mr. Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria" will recall its numerous references to "The Greeney Papers," with their delectable sidelights on English life during the first third of the eighteenth century. It will, therefore, be welcome news that the Duttons have just brought out this volume in a new edition, readily available to students of history. Thomas Creevey, though not a man of high consequence, seems to have had social charm; for he went everywhere from Windsor Castle down to the intimacies of the royalty, nobility and gentry of England, writing of them all with the greatest freedom.

Another valuable book of published letters, those written by Mr. W. H. Hudson to Mr. Edward Garnett, between the years 1901 and 1922, has been issued by the Duttons. Mr. Garnett, Mr. Hudson's intimate friend, has edited and introduced them as having contributed an interesting introduction. The letters are largely concerned with current literary matters, containing trenchant bits of criticism, keen comment, occasional praise and always a high, clear sense of personal and artistic value. It is, therefore, all the more amusing to find Mr. Hudson writing of Miss Amy Lowell: "She is certainly clever, but she seldom fails to irritate me," adding: "As a poet she is, to use an Americanism, 'small potatoes,' though in her own curious country she may be considered big potatoes." After all, one would hardly expect Mr. Hudson to appreciate Miss Lowell.

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The Gospel of Beauty

Home and Country Arts

This unassuming little book should be on everyone's shelves. It is a reprint of papers contributed by Professor Lethaby, the well-known authority on Gothic architecture, to Home and Country, the organ of the "National Federation of Women's Institutes."

It is significant that a man of Mr. Lethaby's distinction should be in such close touch with so essentially popular a movement that is doing such a valuable work in English country districts.

However much one may regret the apparent triumph of the machine over those lovely ways of doing things which have the depth of traditional thought and the economy of the right use of material, he must be encouraged by the fact that thousands of women over the country are evidently appreciating something of the value of art so simply set forth in this book.

Few writers on art possess the simplicity and directness of appeal which is characteristic of Mr. Lethaby's style, but few writers on art are aiming at anything simple or direct; most of them seem to be trying to make art appear as mysterious and devious as possible.

The Redemption of Toil
Taking as his text the universality of healthy art and its essential oneness with everyday life, the author ranges with delightful ease over the simpler beauties of traditional craftsmanship still to be found alive in the English countryside. He reminds us that any necessary work can be "redeemed from drudgery," as he puts it, by doing it well and with satisfaction, and that this redemption of toil is the best part of art in every age.

He says: "If work is without art, it is mere toil, drudgery and slavery; skill, the sense of service and pride in the doing, will fill it with new spirit. We have to make beauty out of all that we do."

Mr. Lethaby does not even stop at such things as plates and chairs; he finds that the thatching of cottages and the making of wagons are aspects of the art of beautiful living. And no

one, after reading the author's survey and chapter on "Designing as a Game," could doubt his own ability any longer. Moreover, it is shown quite conclusively that it is only from a groundwork of design practiced by "people like ourselves," done ill or well, that anything great can spring. The real cause for the isolation of artists today, the lack of appeal in their work and their uneasy position, is the inability of a mechanically minded people to appreciate anything but mechanics.

Immediate Art
"We forget," says Mr. Lethaby, "in specializing and professionalizing everything 'literary' and artistic, that music, poetry, art and the drama all sprang out of the hearts of the people. Indeed, it is only when an aptitude is widely spread that special art will be of much worth. You cannot have big waves except on a broad sea."

For years Mr. Lethaby has been preaching this same gospel to the artist and the so-called cultured; it will be interesting to see, now that he has included the "ordinary person" in his audience, whether he will obtain a more adequate response. Let us hope so; for, unless such gospel is accepted and acted upon, there is little hope for immediate art of any kind in England—or elsewhere.

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WORLD WOOL PRICE TREND STILL UPWARD

Advances in Australia, Tasmania and Argentina—Higher Cloth Prices Expected

The suspension of the wool auctions in the markets of the southern hemisphere during the holiday season, apparently, has crystallized the strength of those markets, for, with the resumption of the sales in Australia this week, prices have shown a sharp advance.

In the other primary markets "down under," values are also in the ascendancy, and in most decided fashion. Wool is leading the way for the manufacturer, who evidently has no choice but to pay the market price and do the best he can in the circumstances in marketing his product.

In the resumption of the sales in Sydney, Monday, values advanced 5 per cent on the average, and for the best wools suited to the American trade it is understood that there was a rise over the closing rates in December, frequently of 7 1/2 per cent.

A noticeable feature of the Sydney sale was the fact that England was the principal buyer, supplanting the French operators in this market. The purchase of merino wools, as well as continuing to take crossbred wools freely.

Price Trend Upward
Warp 70s wools of the better description were costing 35 1/2, first cost in the sale room for wool estimated to shrink 46 per cent, which would be equivalent to 11 1/2, clean basis, landed Boston, in bond.

Good combing 64-70s wools were costing 34 1/2, for wool estimated to shrink about 57 per cent, or about 11 1/2, clean basis, landed Boston, in bond. French combing 64-70s were costing about 1 1/2, clean basis, in bond. Boston, on exchange at 1 1/2. Average 64s, 65s, 66s, 67s, 68s, 69s, 70s, 71s, 72s, 73s, 74s, 75s, 76s, 77s, 78s, 79s, 80s, 81s, 82s, 83s, 84s, 85s, 86s, 87s, 88s, 89s, 90s, 91s, 92s, 93s, 94s, 95s, 96s, 97s, 98s, 99s, 100s, 101s, 102s, 103s, 104s, 105s, 106s, 107s, 108s, 109s, 110s, 111s, 112s, 113s, 114s, 115s, 116s, 117s, 118s, 119s, 120s, 121s, 122s, 123s, 124s, 125s, 126s, 127s, 128s, 129s, 130s, 131s, 132s, 133s, 134s, 135s, 136s, 137s, 138s, 139s, 140s, 141s, 142s, 143s, 144s, 145s, 146s, 147s, 148s, 149s, 150s, 151s, 152s, 153s, 154s, 155s, 156s, 157s, 158s, 159s, 160s, 161s, 162s, 163s, 164s, 165s, 166s, 167s, 168s, 169s, 170s, 171s, 172s, 173s, 174s, 175s, 176s, 177s, 178s, 179s, 180s, 181s, 182s, 183s, 184s, 185s, 186s, 187s, 188s, 189s, 190s, 191s, 192s, 193s, 194s, 195s, 196s, 197s, 198s, 199s, 200s, 201s, 202s, 203s, 204s, 205s, 206s, 207s, 208s, 209s, 210s, 211s, 212s, 213s, 214s, 215s, 216s, 217s, 218s, 219s, 220s, 221s, 222s, 223s, 224s, 225s, 226s, 227s, 228s, 229s, 230s, 231s, 232s, 233s, 234s, 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No Two of Six Billion Strokes Made Alike

Precise Power of Golf Club Can Be Determined, However

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—While no two of the 6,000,000,000 strokes made annually by America's 2,000,000 golfers

are exactly alike, manufacturers of golf clubs and balls have made it possible to test the precise power of a club and the distance a ball will travel from any given swing, and machines are busy improving the material of the links for 1924.

When the subject of steel-shafted clubs came up a couple of years ago the Western Golf Association, with President A. R. Gates of Chicago supervising, had them tested annually by experts, but it was apparent to onlookers that the strokes were not mathematically alike, for the balls all landed at different spots.

Since that time a driving machine has been perfected, and a club fastened in its clutches swings just the same time after time.

The steel shafts do not drive the ball any farther, but when the ball is hit on the toe or heel of the club, the ball does not hook or slice so much as when the same stroke is made with a hickory shaft.

OREGON POSITION IN GREAT DEMAND

Over 50 applications for the position of head football coach at the University of Oregon have been received since the announcement of the resignation of C. A. Huntington from that position, according to Virgil Earl, director of athletics. Mr. Earl and John Benefield

graduate manager of the associated students, will leave soon on a trip of three weeks, during which they will personally interview about half of the applicants. A definite announcement of the successful candidate will be made on their return, it was stated by Mr. Earl.

The men mentioned publicly for the office so far are as follows: E. T. Pick-

ering, former assistant coach at the University of Minnesota; C. M. Pittser, assistant coach, University of Illinois; G. Scanlan, member athletic staff of University of Chicago; H. N. Morris, member of University of Illinois coaching staff; C. O. Applegran, University of Illinois coaching staff; George Levene, football coach, University of Tennessee; B. W. Bierman, assistant coach, University of Michigan; Earl C. Madden, United States Army coaching staff; D.

N. H. Hansen of Ironwood, Michigan; Stanley Borleski, football coach, North Dakota University; R. O. Courtwright, football coach, University of Nevada; Norman C. Paine, Yale University coaching staff. Other applicants have asked that their names be held confidential.

STAR GOLFERS SAIL FOR BERMUDA SOON

Included in the number will be F. W. Dyer of upper Montclair, N. J., metropolitan and New Jersey State amateur champion; R. A. Jones of Westchester Hills, N. Y., metropolitan junior champion; J. S. Worthington of New York, former English international; and

Irish amateur champion; F. C. Newton of Brookline, Mass., holder of the north and south amateur championship, and E. H. Driggs Jr. of New York, the New York State champion.

ARENA

Hockey Tonight 8:15

Two Games
Harvard vs. Tech
Boston H. C. vs. Maple A. A.
(U. S. League Game)

[illegible]

10

member?

happy days when you,
angsters in your neigh-

waited and wished for
o—and how delighted
good snow storm came

our skis and snowshoes,
and down to Jones'
n's hill you bid your

and over fences, without paths, with no eyes

k, with cheeks red as rosy
like the stars, remember how

it all over again for a day

pages of the Monitor can place to spend a few days enjoyment of the sports of

Tuesdays and Fridays

OHIO WILL HAVE
RELAY CARNIVALColleges All Over State Expected
to Indorse Launching of
New Movement

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9 (Special).—Growing popularity of relay carnivals among athletes and spectators has led Ohio State University to launch an outdoor event of this class for April 19, at Columbus, on the new indoor track in the Ohio Stadium. The carnival will be called the Ohio Relay Games, and is expected to be strongly supported by all colleges in the State.

With the Big Six track and field championships to be transferred elsewhere for the first time in 15 years or more, since Ohio State has dropped out of the competition, and the indoor relay carnival abandoned, the proposed games will be unique in this part of the country. They will be modeled along the general lines of the Pennsylvania, Drake and Illinois carnivals.

Officials of other Ohio colleges, at their recent annual meeting here, voiced warm approval of the project, and promised their support. Preliminary arrangements are in charge of G. M. Trautman, assistant athletic director, and detailed plans for the carnival will be worked out before many weeks.

While the definite classes and events have not been determined, it is planned to include a great variety of relays on the program. It is proposed to start with teams of eight girls each, and to include and carry the events up through the colleges and universities.

Under the preliminary plans, as drawn up by Trautman, and L. W. St. John, athletic director, industrial and other classes of relays will be provided. It is hoped to interest the entire State in the relay games. Entries, however, will not be restricted to Ohio, but will be accepted particularly in the intercollegiate and high school classes, from all over the country. Plans are under way to provide suitable trophies.

With the state set for April 19, the meet here will not conflict with any other similar affair in this part of the country. The Drake meet is slated for April 19 and the annual Pennsylvania carnival for April 26.

Athletic officials of a number of Ohio colleges that did not feel equal to the trip to Pennsylvania or elsewhere declared that they certainly would bring teams here for such a carnival.

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Western Amateur Golf
Play at Hinsdale Club

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9 (Special).—Hinsdale Golf Club, a northern suburb of Chicago, is to hold the amateur championship tournament of the Western Golf Association. It is announced here today by J. W. Busch, secretary of the association. The meet was awarded following a conference of the executive committee of the body. The committee was directed by the recent annual convention to make a study of the advantages offered by various Chicago clubs, July 21 to 28, inclusive, has been set as the date.

DENTON RUNS 12 AGAINST COPULOS
(CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 9 (Special).—T. S. Denton of the Cleveland Athletic Club won two games from Gustave Copulos of this city yesterday in the United States National Amateur Championship. Denton broke the season's record with a high run of 12 against 8 for Copulos in the afternoon. Evening runs were 6 and 5 respectively.

VAN RYN TO PLAY FOR STEVENS
(ROCKFORD, N. J., Jan. 9—John Van Ryn, runner-up in the recent national junior tennis championship match in New York and Junior New Jersey State champion, is expected to play for Stevens Institute and will be a candidate this spring for the Stevens tennis team. He won the freshman tournament at Stevens last autumn.

Letter to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake responsibility for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Streams of Unearned Increment

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The other day we picked up an old book, written 80 years ago, wherein it was confidently predicted that the advance of labor-saving machinery would eventually abolish poverty and wipe out the need for organized charity.

Since this book was written over 1,000,000 new labor-saving appliances have been invented—multiplying the efficiency of human industry scores and hundreds of times. If ever a dream came true, it should have been the dream of the author of this old book. Yet in the Chicago slums there recently appeared the following:

Chicago must continue to spend over \$50,000,000 per year for charitable and relief work, according to the figures ought to know. The burden of social relief is probably growing as fast as the burden of the tax on the poor. In Chicago, it already amounts to more than \$4 annually per family, and as a matter of fact it represents a far greater tax upon the contributing families, who are probably not a majority of the total number.

It is quite plain, therefore, that a portion of the population of the United States have not benefited greatly by the advance of labor-saving machinery. But if there are classes who have reaped no advantages from the progress of natural science and invention, there are other classes who certainly have. These classes are the owners of our lands and natural resources. In Chicago during the past 80 years the unearned value of the bare land alone has risen from an estimated total of not exceeding \$50,000 to a figure approximating \$2,500,000,000! Now it is an axiom in political economy that if anyone gets "something for nothing" somebody else must get "nothing for something."

May there not then be a close relationship between the multitudes depending upon Chicago's charity for their support, and those who are harvesting unto themselves the golden streams of unearned increment?

JAMES MCGREGOR.

A Good Will Spirit in Business

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The writer was very much interested today to find among the "Editorial Notes" of the Monitor of Jan. 3, a

British-American Cup
Races in September

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Annual races for the British-American Cup will be held between teams of six-meter yachts representing the two nations off Oyster Bay, early in September. It was announced last night at the annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Commodore W. A. W. Stewart was re-elected, and the entire ticket nominated by the board of trustees elected in office. H. M. Curtis was elected vice-commodore, succeeding Paul Hammond, and H. B. Plant was elected rear commodore.

Following the meeting it was announced that six-meter yachts would be built to compete for places on the international team by Commodore Stewart and by a syndicate headed by former Commodore H. C. Smith and Albert Strauss. These boats are in addition to those announced yesterday, making a total of four new six-meter yachts to be built for the team. The Stewart boat will be built at Herreshoff's.

The rest of the ticket as nominated by the board of trustees was elected. P. J. Roosevelt continues as secretary of the club and A. D. Weekes treasurer. The trustees of the club of 1923, elected last night, are Paul Hammond, H. C. Smith and George Nichols. The chairman of the race committee for the coming season is P. S. Weeks; chairman of the committee on lines and models, C. S. Hoyt; chairman of the new committee, Chevrolet, David, and chairman of committee on navigation and seamanship, F. S. Hastings.

CANADIAN OLYMPICS
CAPTURE FINAL GAME

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 9 (Special).—The Canadian Olympic hockey team made its record this season, 12 victories in 13 games, when it defeated a Montreal team of all stars by 5 to 2 in its last game in Canada.

The Canadian representatives thoroughly convinced local spectators that the team will be successful, as it compares more than favorably with any professional aggregation that has played here in recent years.

The winners played well within themselves all the way, and only in the second period, when they opened up for a few minutes, did they show their real strength. Murray and Macmillan played strongly on the defense, and each scored two goals. The forward line was brilliant.

The summary:

OLYMPICS
Slater, Watson, Iw. rw. Anderson, Grant Smith, J. D. ... rd. ... G. Flanagan McCaffrey, McMunn, rw.

Ramsay, J. D. ... rd. ... Dineen Cameron, G. ... G. Scott
Score—Canadian Olympic Team 5, Montreal All Stars 2. Goals—Murray Ramsay 2, Watson, for Olympics; Brislbow, Flanagan, for All Stars. Referee—G. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

KOPPISCH IS RE-ELECTED
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—W. F. Koppisch of Buffalo will captain Columbia University's football team next fall for the third successive season. His re-election yesterday was unanimous and he believed to set a new record for continuous captaincy of a major college eleven in the east. He will play his fourth varsity season next fall, having entered Columbia before the three-year limit was put into force. Besides his gridiron honors, Koppisch is captain of the varsity track team. He is one of the best quarter-backs in the east and plans to try for a place on the American Olympic team.

ANDERS HAUGEN LOSSES PAPERS
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 9.—Anders Haugen, four times United States skiing champion, and one of the Olympic representatives, picked for the Olympic Games skiing team, may have to stay at home because he lost his naturalization papers last March. It became known yesterday that R. S. Coleman, federal naturalization agent at Washington, D. C., had been asked to issue a passport. The team is to leave Jan. 18, and unless Haugen's papers are completed by then he will be unable to accompany other skiers to Chamonix, France, for the international tournament.

VISITING GOLFERS WIN AGAIN
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 9.—A. G. Havers, holder of the British golf title, and James Ockenden, winner of the 1923 British Open, won the city amateur championship, and Robert Kampmann, local amateur, 5 and 3, in a 36-hole match. Havers and Ockenden, who are visiting here, will play the Antonio Country Club course yesterday.

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TO LET FOR SEASON completely furnished 12-room house, 3 bedrooms, with three tile bathrooms, 2 servants' rooms with bath; accessible to Pinckney Country Club with a 45-hole golf course, tennis, riding, etc.; makes outdoor sports enjoyable all winter. Inquire Box E-108, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED
QUICK SOUTH.—Will sell furniture of attractive 2-room apartment for \$1000; cost \$2000; party buying furniture may lease apartment if desired. Low rent. Box 11-90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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TO RENT, February and March, beautifully furnished house in one of Boston's principal residential suburbs; 12 rooms, 3 baths; excellent location; all linen, silver, entire equipment furnished; heat, gas, electricity, etc.; references exchanged. Box G-90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BOSTON.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside room to business man; Protestant only. Suite 1, 111 Newbury St., Tel. 5-1000.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large desirable sunny room; private family; modern conveniences; good location. Phone Brookline 0088-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Nice large room, 10 to 12 beds; closets; steam heat; home table. Inquire 4100.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 35 Downing St.—Three furnished rooms for housekeeping; also small single room, bright, comfortable, steam, gas, electricity.

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THE HOME FORUM

Winter, and Certain Other Things

WHEN winter comes! We shall discover leisure, for one thing. In one of her best passages of ordered prose George Eliot gravely laments the passing of leisure. "Men do not understand how rare and precious a thing has been taken from them. . . . For though the world may not have been a better place when it moved more slowly, men felt kinder each to other in those quiet days." The other day I read of the passing of automobilism. The world will be winged, and as far removed from the world that went on wheels as the wheeled world was from the world that went afoot. Now, I confess that the only comfort I could draw from that dizzy page was the thought that we should at least be a bit nearer the stars! And possibly we should be far enough from the earth to have forgotten our kinship with it!

But how noble a thing leisure can be! Leisure is quite as important as work. I feel sure I trust work lies behind it; and I am not sure that the gifted author is right in saying that leisure has passed. Certainly not for the country. There, when winter comes—well, leisure!

And homogeneity. Family life is becoming centrifugal and heterogeneous. But winter will drive us indoors and into the bosom of the family; it will give that experience of luxury that belongs to the drawn curtains, the lighted lamp, the arm-chair in front of a blazing fire. Home will be like a little island of calm repose surrounded by sheltering seas and rocky boulders. The family will be drawn closely together by those tender and endearing ties which are fine as silk and strong as hemp. Community groups will suddenly become vital and active, social play will begin to circulate and a mystic cement to fasten the individual units together.

Of course we shall be driven and drawn to books. I use the adjective advisedly—driven and drawn! In February, or thereabouts, the tide of a great flood of literature begins to rise over editorial desks—chiefly last spring's poetry! When May arrives we begin to sigh on the vanity of learning and the childishness of literary things. A lure lies upon lane and copse or well-wooded road. We become out of contact with books; not for us the cadmean arts or those who practised them; rather give us blithe companions on breezy fells, stream side, or heathery moor. We leave the company of Mr. Wordsworth on Rydal Mount; our boon companion is Walter Scott's Tom Purdum! We want none of the dust-choked rapture for first editions; the red and gold of libraries is forsaken for the pink and gold streams and rivers. Our desire is for out-of-door company. But in winter we turn back to the company of books, all kinds of books.

from the latest novels and the topical ephemera of literature, through the kingdom in five foot, to "association books"—those blessed books made precious by autograph, or gift, or other historic connection. Maybe these last will be fingered first, and memory will dart over the years and lay a feast of fat things. Blessed is that man who on a winter evening can twine his heart round some "trouvaire." But one is sure to reach for a novel and be wrapped away into the fortunes of the hero and heroine—away from maturing bills and overdue argosies. The novel in its best form is one of the mightiest forces in present-day civilization.

We shall, without doubt, carry the public library to our respective homes—by installments, and occasionally we shall find ourselves domiciled there with others at work upon "works of reference."

But above and beyond all we shall find ourselves in the company of those books which we can only read in the privilege of leisure; the books that were written to be read in solitude: Aurelius, a Kempis, Bunyan, Burton, Johnson, Lamb, Gulliver, Montaigne, Cervantes, Dickens, Jane Austen. Hear Wordsworth:

Dreams, books, are each a world; and books we know,
Are a substantial world, both pure and good:
Round these
Our pastime and our happiness will grow.

Tell me the books you read when winter comes and I will tell you whether you are moving.
Winter will bring to us the treasures of frost and snow. Oh, the lavish beauty of icicles!

Nothing is better calculated to destroy the beauty of word pictures than "paraphrasing." But I must engage in the doubtful privilege for a purpose. In Shakespeare there is a picture which might be described in prose to this effect:

Icebergs: two boys one carrying wood the other with cold fingers; the milk is frozen; lanes are dirty; people are chilled; an owl sings; a kitchen maid is greasy with scouring dirty pots.

But here is the magic golden result in poetry:
When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail,
When blood is nipp'd, and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the staring owl,
Tu-whoo,
Tu-whoo, tu-whoo—a merry note,
While greasy Joan doth keel the pot.

Do you know why snow descends so slowly? The snowcloud is made up of individual snow-crystals, and the shape of these is such that they offer the greatest possible resistance to their motion through the air; if they entangle in their flight with others their motion is little accelerated; and even when a number of crystals have combined to form a single flake, their open order makes descent slow. The snow falls like little wicker baskets of silver and wool! Wonderful treasure!

I stood and watched from my window
The noiseless work of the sky.
And the sudden flurry of snow-birds
Like brown leaves whirling by!

When winter comes! It may have been reluctant and approached tardily, but winter has never failed us yet. As Sam Weller says, "people is various," but we know that order is Nature's law. J. M.

Chinon's Tourangelle

What charm lies potent within Chinon's crumbling walls to keep bound by them, content and with no wish for change, her gentle-voiced ladies? Chinon is as old as any of the towns of Touraine, and has for as long had its chateau and thus its importance. To it for hundreds of years, from every part of the world, outsiders have come. Formerly they came because a king held court there; now they come as tourists. But no twentieth-century restlessness or wish for change or envy of more cosmopolitan women seems to reach the heart of Chinon's Tourangelle. Born perhaps in a neighboring village, perhaps in Chinon, she accepts Touraine as her world.

There was the young matron of the patisserie on the street where was one diminutive food shop after another. The sign on the door was one common in Paris and rare in the provinces: "English spoken." We were curious and I must confess, a bit skeptical. We spoke French at first, and then asked (still in French) about the English. Yes, it was Madame herself who spoke English. By this time Monsieur the baker was by her side, very proudly affirming his young wife's talent. She had studied with an English professor who had been in Chinon some few winters. Also, during the war, she had corresponded with an English soldier. She had planned to go to England herself to take advantage of the professor's offer to employ her for awhile. This announcement was very breathless (still our conversation was French) and caused serious, contemplative nodding of the baker's head. But she had become engaged (here the baker blushed proudly) and now she would, of course, stay in Chinon for the rest of her life.

Her one essay at English was to say, when she came from the kitchen with our thermos filled with hot chocolate: "There is—again—some. Will you?" We were utterly at a loss. Were we to drink more chocolate then and there, or to come back later, or another day, or indeed were we to do anything about it? We questioned and questioned, in English and in French. Always she reiterated the exact words: "There is—again—some. Will you?" Is one justified in accepting this kind of tenacity and perhaps lack of imagination as evidence of a characteristic willingness to be just what one is? She was very sweet and very gentle, and her unquestioning resignation to Chinon recalled another gentle lady's attitude.

Madame, who taught us French, was of a different class and had been of a different world, but she seemed to have become utterly a Tourangelle, and by the very depth and ease of that becoming to prove the pervasiveness of the spirit of Touraine. She lived in a house, older than old, its slate roof warped by time and weather; a house on the same town square with our hotel. Each morning we saw one of her maids carry pichets to the Renaissance fountain. Her drawing room, on the rez-de-chaussée, was gold and white, with large gilt-framed mirrors. There were old calfskin and vellum bound books, an engraving of Chinon in 1659, a clavichord.

Madame was a native of another exact words: "There is—again—some. Will you?" Is one justified in accepting this kind of tenacity and perhaps lack of imagination as evidence of a characteristic willingness to be just what one is? She was very sweet and very gentle, and her unquestioning resignation to Chinon recalled another gentle lady's attitude.

A Wood Full of Birds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some hearts are like a wood of birds, Alive with flicking wings. Where each dear-bird to the common air Its own song brings.

A sparrow deep in whispering leaves Achieves a lyric note: Then a perfect song comes flooding forth From the sweetness of his throat.

A thrush trills forth his love and trust In golden melody. An oriole lifts a lilt of joy From a gnarled and twisted tree.

So is a heart by lyrics swept A wood of rustling wings. A poem like a bird awakes—The poet sings! H. W. Melvin.

The guide and the boy beside me were asleep, but I had been awakened by the rain. The rain always awakens me. . . . Before the stars sang together, the primordial waters made music to the rising land; before the winds came murmuring through the trees, the waves were fingering the sweet-tuned sands strung down the sounding shores; and before the birds found their tongues, or the crickets their little fiddles, or even the toad had blown his quavering conch, it had rained! And when it rained—and not until it rained—the whole earth woke into song. Mother of music is the water, and, for me, the sweetest of her daughters is the rain and never sweeter, not even on the shingles, nor down the rolled, fevered blades of the standing corn, than in the deep woods at night upon the low slant roof of your tent.

But suddenly the singing stopped, and the myriad rain-notes were turned to feet, tiny, stirring feet, creeping down the tent, skipping across the leaves, galloping over the



Parrisboro Harbor, Nova Scotia. From a Water Color by Wilmot E. Heiland

province, and had lived and studied in Paris. One summer vacation, she told us very simply, she had come to Chinon for a visit, had met Monsieur the doctor, had become engaged, and, shortly married, "and now here am I in Chinon until the end of my days." She said it with the least suggestion of irony, the impression of which her utterly happy little laugh quickly dispelled. I thought of the old, old streets with their crumbling houses, the ruined chateau, the beauty that was after all born largely of the picturesque of ancient things, the pigmy shops, the primitiveness of material life. And I wondered how many more charming, intelligent women like her were contentedly cloistered within Chinon's walls. Were there, perhaps, on winter evenings, salons and dinners in some of those silent houses (from which never a person unless a servant with a pichet or a market basket) was seen to come forth?

Milton to His Father

It was to Thomas Young that Milton owed—as he tells us in the course of this epistle—his first taste for poetry, but that he was able to slake his thirst for study so long and so deeply. Milton's father is to be thanked. Persuaded that his son was no ordinary man, the elder Milton did not seek to burden him with the fetters of a profession, but allowed him to indulge his genius to the full. Nevertheless, from the Latin epistle Ad Patrem, it is clear that he was inclined to question the value of an excessive devotion to the Muses. In this epistle Milton puts forth an eloquent plea on behalf of poetry, and foretells with proud conviction his own eminence in the art. Sharing his father's love of music—the elder Milton was both composer and performer—he reminds him that poetry and music are sister-arts.

"It is no wonder," he says, "that you, a musician, should have a poet for a son," and then, in a fashion which recalls the utterance of Horace on the same subject, he goes on to enumerate all the benefits he owes to his father. He cannot hope to make a recompense, but he will remember them as long as he lives. He refuses to believe . . . his father's hatred of poetry: "for you never bade me," he says, "follow the beaten path of gain, in hope of my making a fortune; nor did you seek to make a lawyer of me. It was my mind you desired should be enriched; and therefore you allowed me to accompany with learning in our deep retirement, far from the stir of cities." "I then," he proceeds prophetically—

I then, albeit lowliest of the throng, Shall yet be crowned amid the sons of song; Not lost obscurely in the mass of men, A soul apart, remote from vulgar ken. . . .

The fishing towns of America are among its oldest historic landmarks, dating back in the early years of the seventeenth century, when fishermen vied with traders in the infant industries of a new world.

Four years prior to the founding of Jamestown, Sieurs de Monts, a gentleman of the bedchamber of Henry IV of France landed in Nova Scotia, and with his little following planted the beginnings of Port Royal. Thus, with the exception of St. Augustine in Florida, Nova Scotia may lay claim to be the oldest town in all North America.

The peninsula is rich in history and romance. It is the land of Evangeline, and about its towns centered the struggle between the British and the French for the final possession of this unusually fertile soil, with its mineral resources, and the thousand and one harbors whence great fishing fleets might dominate the sea.

Parrisboro Harbor, situated off the Bay of Fundy at the entrance to Minas Bay, is one of the many sea gateways. As revealed by the artist, Wilmot Emerson Heiland, it emerges from the blue green of mists, a little coast town, with characteristic gabled houses, guarded by a tall church spire. In outward appearance it differs little from similar fishing towns in the United States. Its harbor is calm, and a three-master lies waiting for a favorable breeze.

But the human touch is not lacking. In the foreground, a group of workers are homeward bound, casting a last glance at the first glow of sunset as it touches the waters of the harbor.

The Nova Scotian towns, and especially those which, like Parrisboro, are situated on or near the Bay of Fundy, have reclaimed their dikes from the daily tides and have converted them into fertile fields, unparalleled for the nurture of cattle.

This difficult task of reclaiming the land was begun by the Acadian French in the days of the pioneers and pushed to completion by settlers from New England, who found in the project an opportunity not offered by the rocky promontories of Massachusetts or Maine.

The reclaimed marshes line the head waters of the Bay of Fundy and spread far inland along the valleys of the river tributaries. Although Mr. Heiland has chosen the more stern aspect of a fishing town, there is about the water color a sense of fecundity. It may lie in the choice of color, or in the absence of New England bowlders. There is the suggestion of rich alluvial deposits in the sand bar, or the harbor beach, while, far away, a mountain rears its crest.

An Operatic Visit

Annie Louise Cary, our great American contralto, came from Maine, as all will remember. Arriving in California with the first grand opera company that had ever visited San Francisco, she asked a friend: "Where is that young girl—Kate Somebody—who used to write letters to the Usher family in Hollis? I have heard them read many a time. She is very fond of music, and I dare say has never seen an opera in her life. I'm going to have her up here. Find out where she lives and I will do the rest."

We were friends in two minutes and a half, and almost at once a door into fairyland opened before my unsophisticated eyes. I had had glimpses of unknown worlds before, but I had never been invited to walk in and make myself at home, so to speak; yet in twenty-four hours I fell into line as a member of a grand opera company in good and regular standing.

Max Strakosch was the impresario, Clara Louise Kellogg the prima donna, Tom Karl one of the tenors, Mr. Behrens the leader of the orchestra, but I cannot recall the names of all the supporting artists; I know that the critics and the public pronounced it an admirable ensemble, and the productions were thought of remarkable excellence, although, I dare say the scenery of "The Masked Ball" was also used for "Aida" and "Martha," since I am writing practically of the Dark Ages.

There were only four performances a week—three evenings and one matinee—and the repertoire included "Faust," "Aida," "Mignon," "Il Trovatore," "The Masked Ball," "Martha," and "La Favorita." I attended all the rehearsals for orchestra, chorus, or principals.

Miss Kellogg was beautiful in looks and in splendid voice, at the height of her career as an artist, charming everybody with her intelligent and spirited performances; but it was Miss Cary after all who had the ovations, the flowers, the crowds, the "stendees," the frenzied applause; she who evoked laughter in comedy as

Permanent Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERESTING sign of the times is the offering of a substantial reward for the best plan for securing permanent peace among the nations. The report is that a very large number of plans have been submitted, and that the jury is now at work to determine the most meritorious. While undoubtedly many excellent propositions have been put forward, it seems somewhat unlikely that there will be presented the most perfect, and at the same time the most promising of all peace plans—that offered twenty centuries ago by the Founder of Christianity. The best evidence of the quality and efficacy of his plan is found in the fact that millions have tried it with the excellent result that it has brought to them the peace that passeth understanding. It has brought peace to troubled human hearts almost without number; and it is competent to heal the woes of nations no less than those of individuals.

Concerning this peace, we read in John's gospel these words of the Master: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you." Christ Jesus had no doubt as to the quality or permanency of the peace he brought, for he saw it as the result of the establishing of God's reign on earth, "as it is in heaven." So keenly aware was he of the infinite presence of God, good, that he foresaw the establishment of peace as the result of mankind's grasping this understanding of God and of His perfect universe. The peace which Christ Jesus left us was not the false sense of peace established upon a material basis, and, in consequence, as fluctuating as the restless waves of the sea. It was, rather, a permanent state of blessedness, which results from the gaining of the Mind of Christ; that is to say, the truth concerning God, man, and the spiritual universe. This was the priceless gift which he declared he was bequeathing to his disciples.

The sentences following the words quoted above have a deep significance when considered in relation to the words immediately foregoing. "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." May we not reasonably conclude that these words of comfort were intended to imply that when once true peace—"my peace"—was gained, fear would be allayed and trouble cease? Can we doubt that with all the Nazarene's mastery of the turbulence of human experience he could be in the slightest doubt as to the significance of permanent peace or the method of obtaining it?

Christian Science has thrown much light upon the words of Christ Jesus through revealing the means whereby true peace may be gained. It makes

certain that only when men are willing to surrender the mental qualities which cause war, when they love peace and its rewards more than strife and its spoils, is there the slightest possibility of its being established. Christian Science puts the whole problem squarely upon the basis of Christianity. Hear the words of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, written in reply to an invitation to attend the Industrial Peace Conference. On page 285 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy says: "Whatever adorns Christianity crowns the great purposes of life, and demonstrates the Science of being, bloodshed, war, and oppression belong to the darker ages, and shall be relegated to oblivion." The student of history may well ask, Has not the world seen enough of the futility of bloodshed, war, and oppression to be both ready and willing to turn from its unpromising spectacle to look upon the ways of peace, the peace that brings out the best qualities of humanity—mercy, justice, compassion, love—in place of hatred, lust, and envy, which warfare inevitably engenders?

In the Revelation of John is this statement: "He that overcometh, and keepeth his works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations." He that overcometh, manifestly, is he who has allayed fear and the lusts of the flesh, thereby bringing to light the facts of spiritual being. To him who has won this victory will it be given to rule the nations. How significant a promise! And this reign will be the establishment of peace; for that condition alone makes possible the advent of the Christ—the compelling peace of God.

Mrs. Eddy clearly foresaw the conflict between good and evil, with the sure triumph of Spirit, when men should become willing to surrender their sense of self and its concomitants of selfishness. "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces," she tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 96). "On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." "Science and peace" are intimately related. How important! Here, then, is the greatest peace plan the world has ever received; for Science, that is to say, the understanding of God and His creation, including man, will inevitably bring peace to all who will seek it with diligence. Is not this the peace which Jesus called "my peace," the peace which he left with us? Its attainment is through Christianized consciousness!

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures.

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1924

EDITORIALS

Ramsay Macdonald's Peace Overture

WITH a courage born of the hope which sees in constructive, rather than in destructive, effort the redemption of the world from its burden of hatred and jealousy left as a legacy of the war, Ramsay Macdonald, speaking for the victorious Labor Party of Great Britain, has proclaimed his policy of peace. Speaking last night before a vast throng that packed the Royal Albert Hall in London, the man who probably in a few days will assume office as Britain's Premier thrilled his audience by declaring "the quarrel, if it can be called such, the misunderstandings, the pin-pricks, irritations going on between France and ourselves are absolutely deplorable." Continuing, he said: "They are unworthy of both countries. They do not issue from the minds of the good people of either country. It would be a great thing to do, if we could only do it, to put them all behind us, to establish with France, Italy, Russia, Germany, Czechoslovakia, all the peoples of all nations, an understanding, not of rival military forces, but an understanding of humane men and humane women, who have no cause for war, no cause for enmity."

That is a declaration worthy of the man who made it. More than this, it gives promise of a leadership divested of all those narrow and selfish considerations which, wherever manifested or made apparent, indicate a consuming desire to gain and retain added political power. Mr. Macdonald makes it plain that the party for which he speaks is not ambitious to perpetuate itself in power if by so doing it must engender national hatred and encourage a future resort to war. He would forget the animosities and the petty quarrels of the past while striving to re-establish the reign of righteousness.

Never has there been greater need for such unselfish leadership. It is realized, wherever a calmer and better view maintains, that it is useless to rake over and over again the smoldering ashes of the bitter past. In them are the embers of hatred and warfare, ready to be fanned into flame.

The overture to France is frank and undisguised. It is an overture of friendship from which no nation can deliberately turn aside.

Two recent political phenomena in the United States exhibit characteristics that are worth the attention both of practical politicians and of those who hope for improvement in the conduct of American public affairs. These are the evidences of popular sentiment favorable to some of the words and acts of President Coolidge and the widespread response of

public opinion in support of Secretary Mellon's proposals for tax reduction. It is unnecessary to review these phenomena in detail. Their manifestations have been plainly visible. There are politicians who have made note of them in so far as they relate to the President, while senators and congressmen who have been surprised by floods of letters urging the Mellon tax plan have expressed both astonishment and alarm. Coming at a time when it appeared to many that American politics had reached an unusually low state of indirection and confusion, and when it seemed as if it were almost impossible to overcome popular indifference to public needs, these two phenomena have peculiarly welcome implications.

Americans, because they take a wide and zestful interest in the pressing details of their daily lives, are prone to alternate between indifference and spasmodic action in politics. The unsettledness due to the war accentuated these tendencies of the people. Practical politicians, themselves upset by new conditions and not gifted with a superabundance of intelligent adaptability, have placed reliance more than normally on old schemes for winning votes, and have tried a variety of misleading issues and impracticable promises in the hope of keeping former followers in line and winning new ones. This process has not tended toward relieving either the indifference or the confusion in the public thought.

The American people, however, in spite of surface indications to the contrary, have often shown that basically in politics they are intensely practical, keen for realities, devoted to fair play, extremely fond of directness and simplicity in statement and action. They may enjoy being stirred and amused by eloquent and witty speakers, but they cleave, nevertheless, more closely to doers than to talkers. The courageous raising of a clear issue by a leader whose actions have inspired confidence has brought almost invariably in the past a quick and powerful response.

Such favorable reactions in popular sentiment as President Coolidge has roused in the public thought since he entered the White House would seem to indicate that the American character has not changed in these respects. The same is true of Secretary Mellon's tax proposals. The public sensed quickly the merits of his plan and has refused to be turned from endorsement of it either by the complications inherent in its very nature or by specious pleas of its opponents.

If the practical politicians will take careful note of those things in President Coolidge's course that have brought favorable public comment and will observe the real reasons for the strong support given to Mr. Mellon's proposals, and, if they will replace deviousness with straightforwardness, obscurity with clear, simply defined issues, it will be better for their own political futures, for their parties, and for the country.

Those who have been hoping and working for political improvement should keep on with renewed courage and determination, because the recent stirrings of American sentiment would seem to indicate that direct appeals to

reason and unclouded reliance on the people's "horse sense" are the surest methods of winning popular approval after all.

EVERY so often the world receives word from India's turbulent northwest frontier of "ultimatums," "punitive expeditions," "strained relations" between Delhi and Kabul, and so forth. Not that these phrases are always fully accurate; usually, indeed, they mirror rather a heightened state of the local thought than official action, but at least they are suggestive of a condition that has been both unfortunate and perennial. Given a countryside perhaps the roughest (in every sense) the world around, where the descendants of Lameel go their lawless ways, it is possibly a state of affairs not so much to be wondered at as regretted.

Recently, dispatches have been coming out of that corner of the vast and complicated East, telling of renewed trouble there, with forecasts of more to follow. The whole uneasy situation may be summed up in this: That for weeks the British have been exerting pressure upon the Afghan Government to punish the fanatical bandits responsible for murders, during the past year, of English officers and women at widely scattered outposts along the frontier. The public, both in India and the United Kingdom, is incensed against these outrages, as yet unpunished, and now the Ameer is warned that unless more active steps are taken to track down the criminals it will be necessary to adopt measures to impress upon the Afghan authorities the fact that the patience of Britain is not inexhaustible.

Colonel and Mrs. Foulkes were killed in the late fall of 1920. Captain and Mrs. Watts were shot down last November. And between these assassinations runs a record of border crimes of which the steadily recurring feature has been that the Pathans made good their escape across the line into their own "independent and sovereign State"—which not only has failed to apprehend them but also is alleged to have shown no convincing attempt so to do. It is admitted, of course, that the "sanctuary" district is exceedingly mountainous; in many places it is 18,000 feet above sea level. It is granted, too, that the Ameer's forces are probably inadequate for a proper control of this difficult territory. Moreover, Afghanistan is acutely afflicted with that excessive national sensitiveness, that quick suspicion of other people which, since the war, has appeared in varying degrees in many Oriental lands. But with all such qualifications allowed, London does not consider the Afghan officials have done everything reasonably to have been expected to bring the murderers to justice. Therefore, Lieut.-Col. Francis Humphreys, the British Minister at Kabul, has been making those "strong representations" to Amanullah Khan and his responsible advisers which have begotten this latest crop of rumors.

It is denied, officially and with categorical definiteness, that any ultimatum has been forwarded to the mountain capital. It is said there is no possibility of a punitive expedition being sent north, just as winter has closed down. It is admitted, however, that, failing an early and satisfactory settlement, the Khyber Pass will be closed to all trade. That Viceroy Reading has curtailed his Burmese tour and is returning to Delhi because of the situation was assuredly too natural a thing to warrant alarmist deductions, while the fact that three English women and one American have been sent from Kabul back to Peshawar is no more than a warning that existing conditions can no longer be held to justify the treatment of Afghanistan as a power in which customary international confidence can be placed.

It is to be hoped that the existing tension will produce due results in Afghan activity, and that the troops which the Ameer has sent to discover and break up the refuges of the assassins—the capital is described as being virtually denuded of soldiery—will accomplish their task promptly and thoroughly.

OUT of the commendable effort made during the last few years in the United States to encourage what has been called the Father and Son movement, there has grown what is now dignified by the title of a national organization. Heretofore the plan seems to have contemplated occasional or yearly gatherings attended by fathers and sons, at which there

was a more or less intimate exchange of generalizations which have passed as confidences and confidential interchanges. But now it seems the effort is to be continued this close contact throughout the year, and to this end it is sought to extend and broaden the movement and to impress upon the fathers and sons in all parts of the country the advantages to both, and to the communities and the Nation, the benefits of uninterrupted and unrestrained fellowship.

Writing recently to Walter W. Head of Omaha, Neb., chairman of the National Father and Son Committee, President Coolidge took occasion to commend the work of the organization and to encourage the extension of the activities which it seeks to promote. He observed that "history points in no uncertain terms to the fact that great advances in civilization have come as the result of the awakening of the spiritual forces within the individual." He might have said as truthfully that civilization can advance in no other way. There is, actually, no other method of growth or true progress. Hence any organization or any movement whose avowed purpose is to encourage and foster this development, this awakening, is, upon its face, worthy of support.

Any observing person, if inclined to take account of his sincere convictions in the matter, will admit that the tendency in nearly every family circle is away from that close community of interest which once encouraged helpful mutual interchanges of thoughts and counsel. It need not be determined what members of the household

Afghans Again

are responsible for this estrangement. The fact remains that counsel is too often withheld, either because those who need it and might profit by it refuse to ask it, or because those who should at all times be ready to give it refuse to offer it because of their conviction that it would not be welcomed or heeded.

But the mistakes are not all on one side. Fathers may be benefited in many ways by a closer contact with the sons. Maturity has no monopoly of the true philosophy of human existence. There are new things under the sun, as well as an abundance of the old. The father who feels himself too wise, too dignified, or too busy to cultivate and encourage this association is making a mistake as harmful to himself as the boy whom he professes to love and admire and whose success he seeks to make certain.

Perhaps both fathers and sons have vainly sought to make themselves believe that they are no longer bound by those ties of filial affection which tradition has honored and faith has sanctified. But in truth and in fact that bond is as enduring and as secure as the family tie itself. No matter how carelessly we are inclined to disregard its gentle leading today, the time will come when, if it is strained to the breaking point, there will be regret and self-reproaches. There will come a time, too, unless this filial prompting is listened to and heeded, when the Nation, lacking that consecration of the individual to the welfare of the larger family which comprises it, will be in danger of that disintegration which is threatened by the lack of unity in the smaller circle.

IN SEVERAL languages the word for foreigner, or stranger, indicates by its literal meaning a degree of prejudice and ignorance that has furnished a background for many disastrous wars. In the Turkish language, for instance, it is "yabanji." And the root word of "yabanji" is "yaban," or "wild." To the primitive Turkish mind, that is, a stranger was a "wild man." And it is in the record of history that the Turk treated the stranger as such, unless the stranger was strong enough to resent this kind of treatment effectively.

In practically everything that goes to make civilization, the ancient Greek was the antithesis to the primitive Turk. And yet even he designated all foreigners or strangers as "barbaroi," probably because their language sounded to him like a succession of sounds without meaning, a sort of "br-br-br."

The modern Russian, culturally, lies somewhere between the ancient Greek and the primitive Turk. It is a question whether he belongs to the Orient or the Occident. But, in his word for the German race, the Russian betrays the state of thought indicated by the Turkish word "yabanji" and the Hellenic word "barbaros." He calls the German, that is, "niemetz," a dumb man, from "niem," dumb, evidently because he could not understand his speech. Thus in the etymological records of three races of varying degrees of culture is couched an entering wedge of prejudice against foreign peoples, a prejudice plainly based upon ignorance.

In the United States, even, the various nicknames applied to foreign nationalities are equally as blame-worthy. It is an admission of ignorance, tinged with prejudice, for example, to call an Italian a "dago," or a Hungarian a "hunkie." The sooner it is stopped, the better. But until it is stopped a removable obstacle stands in the way of the advent of the age of the brotherhood of man.

Editorial Notes

IT is reasonable to expect that the announced intention—to give light to New Africa—of an American commission, which will shortly spend eight months in east Africa studying the needs of the natives, will be abundantly fulfilled by the results that will accrue. The attempt, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, is to be carried out in the light of experience developed in the southern states of the United States in the education of the Negro, and along the lines of similar investigations in west, south, and equatorial Africa. Egypt and the Sudan, Abyssinia, Kenya, Uganda, Ruanda, Urundi, Tanganyika Territory, Nyassaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, are included in the countries to be visited. The effort represents a long step in the right direction.

OF FAR more importance than might at first sight appear was the successful experiment conducted the other day at the farthest end of the uncompleted Jersey-Manhattan tube of the dual vehicular tunnel, when a radio concert was heard below the surface of the Hudson River and some 1600 feet from an exit. This means that the wireless can almost certainly be used from now on by deep sea divers and entombed miners, adding thereby greatly to their safety. The remarkable nature of the experiment is best appreciated when it is recalled that the vibrations carried into the tunnel penetrated thirty feet of water, sixty feet of earth and several inches of steel. It would certainly seem that the theory of the substantiality of matter will soon find itself completely out of fashion.

THERE is no little truth in the statement made by Lord Burnham, at the second annual dinner of the Secretaries' Association in London, recently, that everybody knows that the world is run by its secretaries—commercial, social, and political. "Secretaries," he added, "are the men in whom we put our trust and from whom no secrets are hid." Quite a change has come over the profession since our friend "The Private Secretary" went around with his goods and chattels so much in evidence and looking constantly for his goloshes.

Down New England Hills

FOR those who dare make winter a playfellow, New England, when the mercury in the thermometer is contracted close to the bulb, is an ideal land. Snow is on hillside, ice on pond, sunrises are colored lemon and pink, sunsets are a ball of red fire at half past four. From all the little white houses with green blinds the smoke rises in a straight line, and all the red-mittened lumbermen give a cheery hail from the top of their sleds, and thrash their arms good humoredly as they go by. And in the middle of winter many a fine old town makes ready for its annual snow carnival.

Powdered snow lies beneath deep pines; each breath exhaled is a plume of steam; the sky is a skimmed-milk, January blue, a snowshoeer click-clacks through muffled forests, over drifts embroidered with rabbit tracks, under drooping boughs that let slip their snow flurries upon him.

New England is a scener of southern languor and of romanticism in general. New Orleans has its Latin gayety in Mardi Gras, and California knows its Battle of Roses, but in New England the world is full of realities as the fields are of bowlders, and fantasy is as superfluous as poetry in a cold plunge. The frozen, wind-whipped countryside, cut up by silent forests and billowy stone walls, extends an uncompromising welcome that leaves the fingers of even the hardest tingling. One never forgets in New England that granite ledges lie beneath the sinuous drifts. New England accepts no half-hearted wooing; the real lover must boisterously enjoy her pleasures with all his might, while the backward suitor may freeze where he stands for all she cares.

Now at carnival time the brisk throngs skate, toboggan and ski in merry good-fellowship, while sleighbells ring accompaniment, for cold loves company.

Ski-jumping attracts most spectators in recent years. It deserves explanation. Reduced to simplest terms, skiing is a matter of sliding down hill while standing up, using two sleighs instead of one. In other words, a nine-foot runner is harnessed to each foot, which the skier controls as well as he can with bamboo poles. When the beginner is done tumbling into the first snowdrift in sight he takes kindly to the long, slow, twelve-foot glide that carries him along tirelessly. If the red sun is setting ahead, he makes it his beacon, and glides down into purple twilight with each descent, disappearing like a sailor lost in a trough of the sea, only to ascend again on the other side for another look at the fiery ball that is ever drawing closer the snow and forest-line ahead.

At the longer hills there is a slow gathering of momentum, with the trail rolling out across the virgin white, swifter and swifter. Then the dash down the slope, past wind-swept crests, shivering stalks of last year's goldenrod, submerged stone walls, with a three-foot drift on one side and a ten-foot drop on the other, faster and faster, skimming downward, speeding onward, poles pulled up and body crouching. Comes the real slope itself, almost straight down, and the skier drops like a swooping hawk while the air snaps in his face and the frozen crust rushes beneath. Across the valley he goes, skidding giddily on glare ice, bouncing over hummocks, and is halfway up the farther slope before he stops.

The art of ski-jumping is quite another matter. On a steep hill that rises up like a roof-slope, at a height from the valley of a three-story house, is the wooden scaffolding of the take-off. Behind it the hill ascends more gently through firs and pines to the start of the course. The jumpers plunge down from the top to where the trail ends in midair on the hillside, spring out over the rim, and drop in an arc through space, till their skis slap the curve of the hillside again, far below.

Follow any flannel-shirted boy down from the peak of the hill at carnival's second day, when distance records are being set. The valley, half a mile below, is only seen from the summit through a tunnel of pines, with a break in the light at the middle to mark the gap at the take-off. A jumper, clad in red jersey, pushes slowly out, stamping his feet as he tips over the incline, full of the sense of the leap he is to take, and anxious to test his skis. Then he digs in with his poles and starts down. As his speed gathers he crouches lower and lower, while the wind snaps his light jersey like a flag behind him, and the air sings past in his ears. Still faster and faster he speeds, down between the pine trees, and then, suddenly, he is free of the tunnel, the valley bursts into view, spread out like a map, the wooden platform whips beneath his skis and as though snapped into the air by springs, he is out in space, arms outstretched!

All the world rises up at him. A second later the long skis bite into the slope again, and he drops between two lines of spectators steeply banked on the hillside. And then, far below, he swerves to a halt in a cloud of flying snow. R.L.S.

Competition for Russia's Trade

THAT for purposes of trade, if for no other, there must be an end to the present policy of aloofness toward Russia, is indicated by the Moscow correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. Writing particularly in regard to British policy he declares:

"It is undeniable, of course, that it is often good tactics not to be impatient in business transactions, especially in the case of Russia, whose present rulers seem to have started negotiations with Great Britain without proper appreciation of realities. In fact, it may even be claimed that this aloofness and indifference on the part of Great Britain has achieved a purpose. It has brought the Russians to a more sober attitude, and has induced them to surrender untenable claims."

"The reports that France is likely to repeat her coup in Angola by suddenly concluding a treaty with Russia to the detriment of the interest of Great Britain, may be premature. But in any case, the distance between Republican France and Soviet Russia is clearly getting smaller. France is even more eager to re-establish the old relations than Russia. If the gulf, indeed, has not been completely bridged, this is probably due to the fact that the Soviet politicians fear lest the renewal of relations with France may revive the old political atmosphere. If an agreement with France involved commercial relations only, there would be no practical opposition to it in Russia. But the political side of such an agreement cannot be eliminated, and every Russian knows how far-reaching and how pregnant with new implications a complete Franco-Russian understanding would be. Such an understanding would necessarily involve a complete reorientation of Russia's policy alike in Europe and in Asia. Notwithstanding this it may be taken for granted that Russia, confronted with Anglo-American aloofness, is unlikely indefinitely to hold out against the advantages which an agreement with France would guarantee her—the prospect of economic restoration and the reintegration of her political status. To meet, then, the competition with France and Italy, it is obvious that Great Britain must abandon its Olympian attitude and recognize that such a country as Russia exists."